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# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

HELD AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS., DECEMBER, 1913

ALSO OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Philological Association of the Pacific Coast

HELD AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER, 1913

AND OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE LATTER

HELD AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

APRIL, 1913

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE FORTY-FIFTH  
ANNUAL MEETING, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Arthur Adams, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.  
Charles Darwin Adams, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.  
Francis G. Allinson, Brown University, Providence, R. I.  
Andrew Runni Anderson, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.  
Louis F. Anderson, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.  
Frank Cole Babbitt, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.  
Charles Wesley Bain, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.  
William W. Baker, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.  
Allan P. Ball, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.  
Francis K. Ball, Boston, Mass.  
Margaret Bancroft, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
Amy L. Barbour, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.  
LeRoy C. Barret, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.  
Phillips Barry, Cambridge, Mass.  
John W. Basore, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.  
William N. Bates, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Gertrude H. Beggs, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.  
Charles Edwin Bennett, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.  
Clarence P. Bill, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Willis H. Bocock, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.  
George M. Bolling, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
Campbell Bonner, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Haven D. Brackett, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.  
H. C. G. Brandt, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.  
James Wilson Bright, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
Carleton L. Brownson, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.  
Carl D. Buck, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
Mary H. Buckingham, Boston, Mass.  
William S. Burrage, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.  
Harry E. Burton, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.  
Donald Cameron, Boston University, Boston, Mass.  
Julia H. Caverno, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.  
Eva Channing, Boston, Mass.  
Cleveland King Chase, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.  
Charles Upson Clark, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.  
Harold Loomis Cleasby, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Hermann Collitz, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
William L. Cowles, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.  
Alfred Mitchell Dame, Williamstown, Mass.  
William K. Denison, Tufts College, Mass.

*American Philological Association*

George E. Dimock, Jr., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.  
Martin L. D'Ooge, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Charles L. Durham, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.  
Robert B. English, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.  
Arthur Fairbanks, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.  
Edwin W. Fay, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.  
James Fulton Ferguson, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
George Converse Fiske, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.  
Thomas FitzHugh, University of Virginia, Va.  
Charles H. Hobbs, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.  
Harold North Fowler, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Walter H. Freeman, Trenton High School, Trenton, N. J.  
John S. Galbraith, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.  
John Laurence Gerig, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
Walter H. Gillespie, Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.  
Clarence Willard Gleason, Roxbury Latin School, Roxbury, Mass.  
Thomas D. Goodell, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.  
Charles J. Goodwin, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.  
Florence Alden Gragg, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.  
Roscoe Allan Grant, Jamaica High School, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.  
William D. Gray, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.  
Herbert Eveleth Greene, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
Charles Burton Gulick, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Richard Mott Gummere, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.  
William Gardner Hale, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
Albert Granger Harkness, Brown University, Providence, R. I.  
Karl P. Harrington, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.  
William Fenwick Harris, Cambridge, Mass.  
Samuel Hart, Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.  
Adeline Belle Hawes, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.  
William A. Heidel, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.  
John H. Hewitt, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.  
Edwin H. Higley, Groton School, Groton, Mass.  
Herbert Pierrepont Houghton, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.  
Albert A. Howard, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
George Howe, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.  
George E. Howes, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.  
Harry M. Hubbell, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.  
Richard Wellington Husband, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.  
Carl Newell Jackson, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
John C. Kirtland, Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.  
George Lyman Kittridge, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Charles Knapp, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
Gordon J. Laing, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
Charles R. Lanman, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Emory B. Lease, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.  
Max Levine, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.  
Henry Wheatland Litchfield, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Dean Putnam Lockwood, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
Louis E. Lord, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.  
Caroline Vinia Lynch, Dorchester Centre, Boston, Mass.  
Nelson G. McCrea, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
Mary B. McElwain, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.  
James Sugars McLemore, University of Virginia, Va.  
Grace Harriet Macurdy, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Herbert W. Magoun, Cambridge, Mass.  
Maurice W. Mather, Cambridge, Mass.  
Elmer Truesdell Merrill, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
Charles Christopher Mierow, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.  
Clifford Herschel Moore, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Frank Gardner Moore, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
George Foot Moore, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
J. Leverett Moore, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Edward P. Morris, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.  
Lewis F. Mott, City College, New York, N. Y.  
Wilfred P. Mustard, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
Paul Nixon, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.  
Marbury B. Ogle, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.  
William Abbott Oldfather, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.  
Elizabeth H. Palmer, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Henry S. Pancoast, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charles P. Parker, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Arthur Stanley Pease, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.  
Edward Kennard Rand, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Charles B. Randolph, Clark College, Worcester, Mass.  
Edwin Moore Rankin, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.  
Ernst Riess, Boys High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Frank Egleston Robbins, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
John Cunningham Robertson, St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.  
David M. Robinson, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
Dwight Nelson Robinson, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.  
Frank Ernest Rockwood, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.  
H. J. Rose, McGill University, Montreal, Can.  
Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Henry A. Sanders, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Winthrop Sargent, Jr., Ardmore, Pa.  
Catharine Saunders, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.  
R. Schevill, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.  
Charles P. G. Scott, Yonkers, N. Y.  
Joseph Alden Shaw, Worcester, Mass.  
Edward S. Sheldon, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Charles F. Sitterly, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.  
Harry de Forest Smith, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.  
Kendall Kerfoot Smith, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Kirby Flower Smith, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

*American Philological Association*

Herbert Weir Smyth, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Duane Reed Stuart, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.  
Helen H. Tanzer, Hunter College, New York, N. Y.  
Everett E. Thompson, New York, N. Y.  
Willmot H. Thompson, Jr., Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S.  
Charles H. Thurber, Boston, Mass.  
James A. Tufts, Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.  
B. L. Ullman, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Harry B. Van Deventer, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.  
Henry B. Van Hoesen, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.  
La Rue Van Hook, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
Frank Vogel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.  
John W. H. Walden, Cambridge, Mass.  
Raymond Weeks, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
Monrce N. Wetmore, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.  
Arthur L. Wheeler, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
Henry Wood, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
Willis P. Woodman, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.  
**F.** Warren Wright, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.  
**H**erbert H. Yeames, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

[Total, 156]

# AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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## I. PROGRAMME

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29

FIRST SESSION, 2.45 O'CLOCK P.M.

FRANCIS G. ALLINSON

Some Passages in Menander (p. 65)

CATHARINE SAUNDERS

The Site of Dramatic Performances at Rome in the Times of Plautus  
and Terence (p. 87)

B. L. ULLMAN

Dramatic Satura<sup>1</sup>

CLIFFORD H. MOORE

Recognition in Roman Comedy

ANDREW RUNNI ANDERSON

The Unity of the Enclitic -ne (read by Professor Knapp)<sup>2</sup>

WILLIAM PETERSON

More About the *Dialogue* of Tacitus (read by the Secretary)<sup>3</sup>

HENRY L. CROSBY

Aristophanes, *Wasps*, 1029-1037, and *Peace*, 751-760 (read by title  
p. xx)

GEORGE DWIGHT KELLOGG

The Greek Motives of the First Scene of Plautus' *Menaechmi* (read  
by title, p. xxxii)

HAMILTON FORD ALLEN

Greek Mummy-Labels in the University Museum, Philadelphia  
Two Inscribed Bits of Wood in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston  
(read by title)

<sup>1</sup> Published in *Classical Philology*, ix, 1 ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* 174-188.

<sup>3</sup> Published in the *American Journal of Philology*, xxxv, 74 ff.

ANDREW RUNNI ANDERSON

Repudiative Expressions in Greek Drama, and in Plautus and Terence (read by title, p. 43)

GRACE HARRIET MACURDY

The Epithets of Artemis in Bacchylides, v, 98 f., and x, 35-39 (read by title, p. xxxvii)

GEORGE M. BOLLING

Homerica (read by title)<sup>1</sup>

Notes on the Topography of Ilios: the Rivers and the Gates (read by title)

JOINT SESSION WITH THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

HAROLD NORTH FOWLER

The Present and Future of Classical Studies in the United States: Annual Address of the President of the Philological Association (p. xxvii)

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30

SECOND SESSION, 9.40 O'CLOCK A.M.

CAMPBELL BONNER

The Bond between the God and the Worshipper (p. 233)

DWIGHT NELSON ROBINSON

A Study of the Social Position of the Devotees of the Oriental Cults in the Western World, Based on the Inscriptions (p. 151)

GORDON J. LAING

Tertullian and the Pagan Cults (p. xxxv)

ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE

The Conclusion of Cicero's *de Natura Deorum* (p. 25)

GEORGE CONVERSE FISKE

Lucilius and Persius (p. xxi)

CLARENCE P. BILL

Early Greek Influence on Asia Minor (p. xvi)

<sup>1</sup> Published in the *American Journal of Philology*, XXXV, no. 2.

GUY BLANDIN COLBURN

Epithets of the Gods and Heroes in Catullus (read by title, p. xvi)

ROBERT B. ENGLISH

Heraclitus and the Soul (read by title, p. 163)

JOHN CAREW ROLFE

Notes on Suetonius (read by title, p. xlvii)

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH

A Preliminary Survey of the MSS. of Aeschylus (read by title, p. liii)

HENRY BARTLETT VAN HOESEN

Abbreviations in Latin Papyri (read by title, p. 39)

R. B. STEELE

The Passive Periphrastic in Latin (read by title, p. 5)

SECOND JOINT SESSION WITH THE MODERN LANGUAGE  
ASSOCIATION

2.45 O'CLOCK P.M.

JAMES W. BRIGHT

Address in Memory of Professor Francis A. March<sup>1</sup>

H. J. ROSE

The Witch Scene in Lucan (p. I)

WILLIAM GARDNER HALE

Report of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Terminology

WILLIAM FENWICK HARRIS

An Especial Need of the Humanities in Democratic Education

THIRD JOINT SESSION WITH THE MODERN LANGUAGE  
ASSOCIATION

8 O'CLOCK, P.M.

ALEXANDER R. HOHLFELD

Light from Goethe on Our Problems:

Annual Address of the President of the Modern Language Association<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Copies of this address, reprinted from the *Publications of the Modern Language Association*, have been sent to all the members.

<sup>2</sup> Published in the *Publications of the Modern Language Association*, xxix, lvii ff.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31

THIRD SESSION, 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

DEAN P. LOCKWOOD

The Plot of the *Querulus* and Folk-tales of Disguised Treasure  
(p. 215)

GRACE HARRIET MACURDY

The Water-gods and Aeneas in *Iliad*, xx–xxi (p. xxxviii)

SAMUEL GRANT OLIPHANT

The Story of the Strix: Ancient  
(read by Professor Arthur L. Wheeler, p. 133)

EDITH FAHNESTOCK and MARY BRADFORD PEAKS

A Vulgar Latin Origin for Spanish *padres*, meaning "Father and  
Mother" (read by Professor Elizabeth H. Palmer, p. 77)

CHARLES P. G. SCOTT

The Ape and the Popinjay

CARL DARLING BUCK

The Semasiology of Words of Speaking and Saying<sup>1</sup>

EDWIN W. FAY

Pada Endings and Pada Suffixes (p. 107)

J. E. GRANRUD

A Preliminary List of Cicero's Orations (read by title, p. xxvii)

WALTER WOODBURN HYDE

The Evidence for the Dating of Statuaries of Olympic Victors (read  
by title, p. xxx)

FOURTH SESSION, 3.30 O'CLOCK P.M.

THOMAS FITZHUGH

Aristotle's Theory of Rhythm (p. xxiii)

JOHN CUNNINGHAM ROBERTSON

Humor in Three Philosophical Dialogues of Lucian (p. xl)

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER MIEROW

Some Noticeable Characteristics of the Style of Eugippius (p. xl)

ROLAND G. KENT

The Etymological Meaning of *pomerium* (read by title, p. 19)

<sup>1</sup> To be published in *Modern Philology*.

EVAN T. SAGE

An Additional Note on the History of Certain MSS. of Petronius  
(read by title, p. lii)

HENRY A. SANDERS

Two Old Testament Quotations in the Gospels<sup>1</sup>

EDGAR HOWARD STURTEVANT

The Genitive and Dative Singular of the Latin Pronominal Declension  
(read by title, p. 99)

HERBERT CUSHING TOLMAN

Does *yaunā takabarā* Signify 'Shield (*i.e.* Petasos)-wearing Ionians'?  
(read by title, p. liii)

HERBERT W. MAGOUN

The Anomalies of the Greek Tetrachord (read by title, p. xxxviii)

FRANK GARDNER MOORE

Note on Tacitus, *Dialogus*, 34 (read by title, p. xlivi)

<sup>1</sup> Published in *Bibliotheca Sacra*, LXXI, 275 ff.

## II. MINUTES

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, December 29, 1913.

The Forty-fifth Annual Meeting was called to order at 2.45 P.M. in Emerson Hall, Harvard University (room J), by Professor Harold North Fowler, of Western Reserve University, President of the Association.

The Secretary, Professor Frank Gardner Moore, of Columbia University, reported from the Executive Committee the following list of new members:<sup>1</sup>—

Prof. Earl Brownell Babcock, University of Chicago.  
Prof. Charles Wesley Bain, University of North Carolina.  
Pierre Arnold-Bernard, Leonia, N. J.  
Dr. Leonard Bloomfield, Leipzig, Germany.  
Rhys Carpenter, Bryn Mawr College.  
E. A. Coffin, Hartford High School.  
George H. Cohen, Yale University.  
Edmund D. Cressman, University of Kansas.  
George E. Dimock, Jr., Yale University.  
Miss Edith Fahnestock, Vassar College.  
James Fulton Ferguson, Bryn Mawr College.  
J. E. Granrud, University of Minnesota.  
Prof. D. D. Hains, Wabash College.  
Dr. Gustave Adolphus Harrer, Jr., Princeton University.  
Prof. Charles Baker Hedrick, Berkeley Divinity School.  
Prof. Clarence Nevin Heller, Franklin and Marshall College.  
Prof. George Howe, University of North Carolina.  
Prof. Arthur Leslie Keith, Carleton College.  
Dr. George A. Land, Lawrenceville School.  
Max Levine, Hobart College.  
Miss Caroline Vinia Lynch, Dorchester Centre, Mass.  
Dr. Samuel Hart Newhall, Phillips Exeter Academy.  
Henry Spackman Pancoast, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Prof. Walter Petersen, Bethany College.  
Thomas DeCoursey Ruth, Princeton University.  
Robert Maxwell Scoon, Princeton University.  
Everett E. Thompson, New York, N. Y.  
Prof. Frank Butler Trotter, University of West Virginia.  
Miss Susan E. Van Wert, Hunter High School, New York.  
E. R. B. Willis, Cornell University.  
Prof. Francis A. Wood, University of Chicago.

<sup>1</sup> Including a few names added later by the Committee.

The Secretary further reported the publication of the TRANSACTIONS and PROCEEDINGS, Volume XLIII, at the beginning of October.

The Treasurer read the following report:—

RECEIPTS	
Balance, December 27, 1912 . . . . .	\$679.70
Sales of Transactions . . . . .	94.48
Membership dues . . . . .	1729.00
Initiation fees . . . . .	160.00
Dividends . . . . .	6.00
Interest . . . . .	23.79
Offprints . . . . .	1.50
Philological Association of the Pacific Coast . . . . .	200.00
Total receipts to December 26, 1913 . . . . .	<u>2214.77</u>
	\$2894.47
EXPENDITURES	
Transactions and Proceedings (Vol. XLIII) . . . . .	\$1446.78
Salary of Secretary . . . . .	300.00
Postage . . . . .	67.50
Printing and stationery . . . . .	82.63
Express . . . . .	1.25
Press clippings . . . . .	5.00
Seal . . . . .	6.20
Total expenditures to December 26, 1913 . . . . .	\$1909.36
Balance, December 26, 1913 . . . . .	<u>985.11</u>
	\$2894.47

It was voted to accept the Secretary's report, and to refer that of the Treasurer to the usual committee.

The Chair appointed Professors Elmer Truesdell Merrill and Frank Cole Babbitt a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

A Committee on the Place of the Next Meeting was also named by the Chair, as follows: Professors Kirby F. Smith, Clifford H. Moore, and William N. Bates.

The Chair further appointed a Committee on Resolutions as follows: Professors Martin L. D'Ooge, Charles Knapp, and Gordon J. Laing.

The remainder of the session was given to the reading and discussion of papers.

JOINT SESSION WITH THE MODERN LANGUAGE  
ASSOCIATION

Monday evening, December 29.

The Societies met in room D, Emerson Hall, at 8 P.M., the President of the Modern Language Association, Professor Alexander R. Hohlfeld, of the University of Wisconsin, presiding.

Professor George H. Palmer welcomed the members in the name of Harvard University.

The annual address of the President of the Philological Association was then delivered by Professor Harold North Fowler, of Western Reserve University, under the title, *The Present and Future of Classical Studies in the United States*.

## SECOND SESSION

Tuesday morning, December 30.

The Association met at 9.40 A.M. in room J, Emerson Hall. The President occupied the chair, and the session was devoted to the reading and discussion of papers.

SECOND JOINT SESSION WITH THE MODERN LANGUAGE  
ASSOCIATION

Tuesday afternoon, December 30.

The Associations met in room D, at 2.45 P.M., and were called to order by Professor Hohlfeld, President of the Modern Language Association. Later the chair was occupied by Professor Carl D. Buck, Vice-President of the Philological Association. Papers were read, and a memorial address on the life of the late Professor Francis A. March, and his services to philology, was delivered by Professor James W. Bright, of Johns Hopkins University. The Report of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature was presented by its Chairman, Professor William Gardner Hale, of the University of Chicago.

THIRD JOINT SESSION WITH THE MODERN LANGUAGE  
ASSOCIATION

Tuesday evening, December 30.

The Societies met in room D, Emerson Hall, at 8 P.M., the President of the Philological Association presiding. The annual address of the President of the Modern Language Association was delivered by Professor Alexander R. Hohlfeld, of the University of Wisconsin, on *Light from Goethe on Our Problems*.

THIRD SESSION

Wednesday morning, December 31.

The Association was called to order at 10 A.M., by the President, in room J, and the remainder of the morning was occupied by the reading of papers and discussion.

FOURTH SESSION

Wednesday afternoon, December 31.

The business meeting of the Association was called to order by the President at 2.45 P.M. (room J).

Professor John C. Kirtland made a report as Chairman of the Philological section of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature, including a statement of attendance of the representatives of this Association at the different meetings of the Committee held during the year; and asked that the Committee be continued.<sup>1</sup>

Professor Hale, as Chairman of the Joint Committee, explained the delay in sending out copies of the Report to the members, and set forth the wishes of the Committee in regard to a final edition of the same, containing a history of the movement, with special reference to the English and Austrian commissions, and an index.

On motion of Professor Sanders,

*Voted*, That the report of Professor Kirtland's Committee be accepted and adopted.

On motion of Professor Clifford H. Moore,

*Voted*, That the report of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature be received by the Association.

*Voted*, That the representatives of the American Philological Association upon the Committee be continued; and that the representatives of this Association be authorized to act in its behalf in completing the Report and providing for its publication.

After much discussion of motions by Professors Knapp and Durham, looking to the postponement of action until the next annual meeting, the former was withdrawn, and for the latter it was voted by a plurality of 36 to 19 to substitute a resolution offered by Professor Kirtland, which was then adopted, as follows:—

*Voted*, That the Association express its sense of the desirability of uniformity of grammatical terminology in the work of the schools; and recommend that the

<sup>1</sup> The Report was accepted and commended by the National Education Association, at Salt Lake City, July 10, 1913, and by the National Council of Teachers of English, at Chicago, November 29, 1913; it was approved by the Modern Language Association, at Cambridge, December 31, 1913.

schools follow the general lines of the Report of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature, with the understanding that this recommendation does not carry with it approval of all the terms proposed in the Report.<sup>1</sup>

The Auditing Committee reported, by its Chairman, Professor Elmer Truesdell Merrill, that it had found the Treasurer's accounts in order.

From the Committee on International Meetings,<sup>2</sup> Professor Merrill reported progress, and asked to have the Committee continued, which was done.

Professor Merrill, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made a statement of the aims of the Committee, and offered the following list of nominations : —

*President*, Professor Edward Capps, Princeton University.

*Vice-Presidents*, Professor Carl Darling Buck, University of Chicago.

Professor Edward P. Morris, Yale University.

*Secretary and Treasurer*, Professor Frank Gardner Moore, Columbia University.

*Executive Committee*, The above-named officers, and

Professor Charles Knapp, Columbia University.

Professor Henry A. Sanders, University of Michigan.

Professor John Adams Scott, Northwestern University.

Professor Kirby Flower Smith, Johns Hopkins University.

Professor Arthur L. Wheeler, Bryn Mawr College.

It was voted that the Secretary cast a single ballot for the officers nominated, and they were thereupon declared elected.

The Committee on the Place of the Next Meeting, by its Chairman, Professor William N. Bates, reported, recommending that the Association decide whether it wishes to meet with the Institute, and if so, that it appoint a committee to confer with the committee of the Institute, to arrange a place of meeting. It was then

*Voted*, That the question of the time and place of the next meeting be referred to the Executive Committee with power.

On motion of Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions,

<sup>1</sup> In fairness to all concerned, it may be added that no objections to any particular terms were mentioned in the course of the discussion. It was not implied that important differences of opinion were likely to arise. The purpose of the last clause was understood to be merely to disclaim responsibility for details, such as in the nature of the case could not be brought before the members present at this session.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. XL, xiv; XLI, xii. The Committee consists of Professors Merrill, Martin L. D'Ooge, and Edward P. Morris.

*Voted*, That the Members of the American Philological Association express their sincere thanks for the delightful hospitality and generous privileges extended to them by the President and Corporation of Harvard University, by Radcliffe College, by the Harvard Club and the University Club, and by Mrs. John L. Gardner, of Boston, and by the Colonial Club of Cambridge, and the Harvard Union.

They also desire to express their grateful appreciation of the efficient service of the Local Committee of Arrangements, and of the gracious courtesies of Professor and Mrs. Herbert Weir Smyth and Professor and Mrs. George Lyman Kittredge, which have contributed no small share in making the forty-fifth annual meeting of the Association a memorable one both for enjoyment and profit.

*Voted*, That the Secretary send a copy of this resolution to each of the persons and organizations named.

The President laid before the Association certain proposals made by the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast with regard to the possibility of furnishing some of the members of that society with copies of the Publications of the Modern Language Association, instead of our Transactions and Proceedings.

*Voted*, That the relation of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast be referred to the Executive Committee with power.

The remainder of the session was given to the reading of papers, Professor Buck, and then Professor Fowler, presiding.

At the close of the session the President announced the appointment of Professor John Carew Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Nominating Committee.

Adjourned.

The next annual meeting will be held at Haverford College, December 29-31, 1914, in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of America.

### III. ABSTRACTS

#### 1. Early Greek Influence on Asia Minor, by Professor Clarence P. Bill, of Western Reserve University.

This paper gives a résumé of the actual effects produced upon the *βάρβαροι* of Asia Minor before the time of Alexander, as far as these effects are indicated by our present evidence. Minor effects appear as early as 700 B.C., for example, in Phrygia; but in the next four centuries we have no positive indications of important Greek influence outside of Lydia, Caria, and Lycia. In Lydia and Caria substantial effects are seen in the use of alphabets mostly borrowed from the Greeks, in the partial introduction of the Greek language, the importation of Greek architecture and sculpture, the use of coins of Greek style (at least in Caria), and the adoption of some Greek elements in religion. In these two countries, however, there is no evidence for anything deeper than simple borrowing; in no department of life do we see Greek influence overcoming native ways and conceptions, and substituting therefor the ideals and methods of Greece. Such a thing is found in Lycia only, where Greek influence before Alexander culminates. For in Lycia native architecture is completely made over on Greek models, the ideals and methods of Greek sculpture are learned by native sculptors, the Greek language is apparently fast rising to predominance over Lycian, and the Lycian coins become substantially Greek, as far as type and workmanship are concerned.

Nevertheless, the territory showing effects of Greek influence is very small and is practically confined to the lower lands near the coast. From a geographical standpoint these lands belonged more naturally with Greece than they did with the high plateau that formed the bulk of the peninsula; so that in hellenizing them Greece was in a sense only taking what naturally belonged to her. The great high country, which constituted the real Asia Minor, gives as yet no evidence of having been affected, in any important way, by Greek influence.

#### 2. Epithets of the Gods and Heroes in Catullus, by Professor Guy Blandin Colburn, of the University of Missouri.

In most of the poems of Catullus<sup>1</sup> names of the gods and heroes occur only in exclamations or colloquial phrases without epithet;

<sup>1</sup> Text of R. Ellis, 1878, with a few changes in the use of capital letters.

but in the songs, *Dianae sumus in fide, Collis O Heliconii, Vesper adest: iuvenes consurgite*, and in the poems in the epic manner, *Super alta vectus Attis, Pelia co quondam prognatae vertice* (which alone furnishes four fifths of the material for this study), *Omnia qui magni dispexit, Quod mihi fortuna*, 1-60, these names come more often and with varied epithets.

It is almost wholly the Greek gods and heroes that Catullus describes. Even when he uses the Roman name he usually pictures the Greek personage, as in 64, 390, *vagus Liber Parnassi vertice summo*. Of the *di indigetes*, only four (Juppiter, Iuno, Mars, Vulcanus) receive epithets, and only four others are named at all. We find only a few *numina abstracta* (Amor, Concordia, Fors, Fortuna, Fides, Victoria), for Catullus does not naturally dwell upon the abstract. There are mentioned about forty Greek divinities, great and small, and about the same number of other mythological characters, such as Perseus and Ariadne, also sixteen names of winds, rivers, and other natural forces, where personification is possible, though not always certain.

Nearly half of all occurrences (43 %) contain no epithet. Noticeable among these are exclamations; e.g.

*doctis, Iuppiter ! et laboriosis*, 1, 7.

*Iuppiter ! ut tristi lumina saepe manu*, 66, 30.

*ita me iuvent caelites*, 61, 197.

*ita me dii ament*, 97, 1.

(also with colorless epithet in

*Di magni! salaputium disertum*, 53, 5.)

and proverbial, colloquial, or metonymic phrases; e.g.

riches: *divitias Midae*, 24, 4.

a feat: *Herculi labos*, 55, 13.

the Romans: *Romuli nepotes*, 49, 1; *Romuli gentem*, 34, 22; *Remi nepotes*, 58, 5.

the careful are the winners: *amat Victoria curam*, 62, 16.

not for anyone's sake: *non si Iuppiter ipse petat*, 70, 2.

reduced his uncle to silence: *patrum reddidit Harpocraten*, 74, 4; cf. 102, 4.

Excepting names of winds, rivers, and stars, there are but few clear cases of the use of the god for the thing that the god protects or provides:

nimio e labore somnum capiunt sine Cerere (*i.e.* frumento), 63, 36.

O nuptae semper Concordia vostras | semper Amor sedes incolat  
*assiduus*, 66, 87.

sive utrumque Iuppiter (*i.e.* ventus) | simul secundus incidisset in  
pedem, 4, 20.

(insulas) quascumque . . . fert uterque Neptunus (*i.e.* liquor), 31, 3.  
una omnis surripuit Veneres (*i.e.* venustates), 86, 6.

Doubtful instances of the name of the god put for that of the thing  
are :

*praeterea infestum misero me tradere Amori* (dolori ?), 99, 11.

nam simul ac fessis dederit Fors (fors ?) copiam Achivis, 64, 366.

flammeus ut *rapidi* Solis (solis ?) nitor obscuretur, 66, 3.

ibi Sompnus (somnus ?) excitum Attin fugiens *cittus* abiit, 63, 42.

estne novis nuptis odio Venus (voluptas ?), 66, 15; cf. 63, 17.

The personages most richly provided with epithets are : Iuppiter ; *aestuosus, genitor divum, maximus, omnipotens, omnivolus, pater, pater divum, rector caelestum, summus*. Venus ; *Amathusia duplex, bona, colens Idalium, creata ponto caeruleo, dea, Dione, diva, Erycina, sancta* twice. Diana ; *cultrix unigena, dea, Iuno Lucina, Latonia, Luna, progenies Iovis magna, Trivia, Trivia potens*. Cybele, 8 epithets. Theseus, 6. Amor, Arsinoe, Hymenaeus, 5 each.

The only combinations (personage and epithet), which occur more than once are : *bona* Venus, 2 occurrences ; *cinaedus* Romulus (*i.e.* Caesar), 2 ; *dea* [Cybele,<sup>1</sup>] 2 ; *ferox* Theseus, 2 ; *Hymen* Hymenaeus, 46 ; *Hesperus* [Vesper], 4 ; *pater divum* [Iuppiter], 2 ; *sancta* Venus, 2 ; *virgo Ramnusia* [Nemesis], 3 ; *Zephyrus* [Favonius], 2.

Certain few colorless epithets are promiscuously applied : *e.g. diva* [Arsinoe], [Cybele], [Thetis], Venus ; *dea* Cybele, [Cybele], [Diana], Pasithea, [Venus]. *deae* Amadryades, [Erinyes], [Musae]. Also *dea magna* Cybele, *dea vehemens* Nemesis, *deus tardipes* [Volcanus]. The other epithets exactly repeated with different personages are *rapidus* Sol (*i.e.* sol), Triton (*i.e.* flumen) ; *saevus* Boreas, [Minotaurus] : *vagus* Liber, Sol. There are sixteen groups that show partial repetition, two of which will suffice for examples : *virgo regia* [Ariadna], *virgo Ramnusia* [Nemesis], *virgines doctae* [Musae], and *sancta* Venus, *puer sanctus* [Amor], *coniunx sancta* [Iuno].

The *cognomina deorum* (cult-names like *Iuppiter Stator, Venus Victrix*) are not employed by Catullus as epithets for the gods.

<sup>1</sup> Square brackets indicate that the name of the god or hero is omitted.

Instances of possible borrowing of epithets from earlier or contemporary Latin poetry are rare and inconclusive.<sup>1</sup>

Epithets which are words of Greek origin are few; they are mostly proper names or proper adjectives: e.g., *Amathusia duplex, cinaedus, Eumenides, Hesperus, Minois, moecha, mulier notha, nympha frigefranging, Phoebus, virgo Ramnusia, Zephyrus*. Very few of the epithets appear to be translations of the Greek.

A considerable number, chiefly compound words, are apparently coinages of Catullus: e.g. *deus tardipes, pinnipes noctifer, Nysigenae, tutamen opis Emathiae, septemgeminus, aequoreae, salisubsalus (?) coniugator amoris boni, Amphitryoniades falsiparens, nympha frigefranging, cultrix unigena and unigena Memnonis*.

Turning to the meanings of the epithets, we find that Catullus, who in general deals with the visible and tangible, makes the largest class of words descriptive of gods and heroes that expressing moral characteristics: e.g. *expers terroris Achilles, dea magna Cybele, omnivolus Iuppiter, periurus [Pelops]*. Almost equally large, however, is the class expressing physical characteristics: *puella pernix [Atalanta], tener Attis, pulcherrima Laudamia, deus tardipes [Volcanus], fratres pileati [Castor et Pollux]*. A considerable number of epithets connect the personage with some locality: *incola Itoni [Minerva], colens Idalium Vénus, virgo Ramnusia [Nemesis]*; or with some kindred: *Minois [Ariadna], genitor nympharum Oceanus, gemellus Castoris [Pollux], progenies Iovis magna [Diana]*.

To a remarkable extent in Catullus the epithet displaces the name. Of all the occurrences of epithets (149) over half (83) — not counting the reiterated *Hymen Hymenaeus* — appear without the name of the god or hero. For instance, we find the epithet *deus tardipes* instead of the name Volcanus; instead of Theseus we find *hospes malus, iuvenis, immemor, navita perfidus*; Diana is named twice without epithet, appears nowhere with both name and epithet, but is alluded to eight times by the use of various epithets without the name.

In Catullus two thirds of all gods and heroes named are given some epithet; in Horace three fourths are provided with epithet. Catullus makes proportionately less use of epithets than Horace. He repeats them more frequently, and appears to coin new epithets more freely. Horace employs more translations of the Greek epithets.

<sup>1</sup> In common with Ennius: *Trivia Diana; maximus, omnipotens, pater, pater divum, summus Iuppiter*; in common with Plautus: *bona Venus, summus Iuppiter*.

3. Aristophanes, *Wasps*, 1029–1037, and *Peace*, 751–760, by Professor Henry L. Crosby, of the University of Pennsylvania.

The similarity between these passages is a phenomenon as well known as it is striking. Most scholars have supposed, apparently without question, that for some sufficient reason the poet in composing the *Peace* chose to borrow a passage from his play of the year before. This view seems so natural as to need no defence, had not a different interpretation been put forth.

Hamaker (*Mnemos.* III, 241 sqq.) pronounced *Wasps*, 1029–1042, to be spurious, an interpolation in imitation of the passage in the *Peace*. Van Leeuwen, for very similar reasons, in both editions of the *Wasps* views the passage in the *Peace* as the earlier, but, unlike Hamaker, holds the poet himself responsible for the lines in the *Wasps*, a view that accords well with his theory that the play as we have it is the product of revision for a performance subsequent to its production in 422 B.C. Starkie in his edition of 1897 expresses a similar view, seemingly influenced by van Leeuwen, whose edition of 1893 he says that he used.

The arguments on which this theory is based are twofold. In the first place, it is claimed that such an attack was possible only after the death of Cleon. To this a sufficient answer would be that the whole play of the *Wasps* is a very thinly veiled attack upon that demagogue, as van Leeuwen himself admits, so that it is hard to see why the poet should have drawn the line at the passage in question. Secondly, certain difficulties are found in the language of the passage in the *Wasps*. Line 1029 is said to be faulty in point of grammar, inappropriate in view of the context preceding, and weak in comparison with *Peace*, 751. A sufficient answer to these charges has been made by von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf (*Sitzungsbl. d. koenigl. Akad. d. Wiss.*, 1911, p. 468). Furthermore, the imperfect tense of the verbs ἐλαυπτον, ἐλιχμῶντο, εἰχειν is held to indicate that Cleon was then dead. Would it not be more reasonable to view these imperfects as used in a descriptive sense, referring primarily, however fantastic the picture, to the immediate situation of the encounter in the *Knights*, to which allusion is made in line 1029, the first clause in the sentence?

What appears to be a clear indication that the lines were written for the performance of 422 B.C. is found in line 1037, in the phrase ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἔτι καὶ νῦν πολεμεῖ, which is intimately joined to the

preceding, a reference to the unflinching attitude maintained by Aristophanes toward Cleon. The phrase could hardly have been composed after Cleon's death, and it is significant that in its counterpart in *Peace*, 759-760, the past tense is used, as of something then ended.

On the other hand, there are some serious difficulties in the lines in the *Peace*. It has been noticed that  $\pi\rho\omega\tauov \mu\epsilon\nu$  of line 754 has nothing to balance it in what follows, so that Hamaker actually proposed to substitute for the line the reading of *Wasps*, 1031! Beginning with the same line, we find a sudden and seemingly inexplicable shift from the third to the first person wherever allusion is made to the poet; whereas the parabasis of the *Wasps* consistently employs the third person throughout. Furthermore, why should as characteristic and effective a line as *Peace*, 753, be wanting in the *Wasps*, if the latter were the result of borrowing? Finally, *Wasps*, 1043, seems clearly to allude to 1030, and since from 1044 it is seen that those lines were composed for the year following the first edition of the *Clouds*, it would follow that the same is true of 1030 and consequently of the passage as a whole.

#### 4. Lucilius and Persius, by Professor George Converse Fiske, of the University of Wisconsin.

The object of the paper was (1) to present the general results of an investigation extending over a period of two years upon the relation of Horace to Lucilius; (2) as typical of method to give a comparative analysis of certain portions of two Lucilian satires in books xxix and xxx and of Horace, *Sat.* i, 4, 100-143; (3) The general conclusion of the paper was that we can reconstruct Lucilian themes parallel to Horace's satires 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 in book i and of 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, in book ii.

After a brief summary of the investigations and opinions of earlier scholars, Iltgen, Zawadzki, Tyrrell, Marx, and Cichorius, the paper defended the thesis that most of Horace's satires were in one sense paraphrases of Lucilian themes rendered in terms of contemporary life with consummate literary art. Verbal imitation is, of course, not excluded, indeed occurs when aesthetically demanded, but fundamentally the relation between Lucilius and Horace is one resting upon the identity of their themes and types. Horace's method was shown to be essentially the same as that of the Italian, French, and English writers of classical satire in dealing with their models, Horace,

Persius, and Juvenal. In this sense Horace's great predecessor and model was Lucilius. But Lucilius probably reflects the influence of the study of Greek satiric literature, which most nearly attained the focal point of expression in the New Comedy, in the related *χαρακτῆρες* of Theophrastus, and above all in the *τὸ σπουδογέλιον* of the popular Cynic-Stoic philosophers, as may be proved even by a cursory examination and comparison of the vast store of commonplaces gathered in Gerhard's *Phoenix von Kolophon* with the Latin satirists.

It was impossible to present even a general summary of results, but the full publication of the investigation will show in particular that the *main theme*<sup>1</sup> of :

Horace, I, 1 = Lucilius, xix.	Horace, II, 1 = Lucilius, xxx, 5, and xxvi, 4.
Horace, I, 2 = Lucilius, xxix, 3, and VIII.	Horace, II, 2 = Lucilius, xxvii (a satire).
Horace, I, 4 = Lucilius, xxx, 2.	Horace, II, 3 = Lucilius, two satires in xxviii and xxx.
Horace, I, 5 = Lucilius, III.	Horace, II, 4 = Lucilian model probable.
Horace, I, 6 = Lucilius, xxx, 2.	Horace, II, 7 = Lucilian material similar to that used in I, 2.
Horace, I, 7 = Lucilius, II.	Horace, II, 8 = Lucilius, xx.
Horace, I, 9 = Lucilius, VI.	
Horace, I, 10 = a restatement of I, 4 with some resemblances to Lucilius, xxvi, 1, the <i>τόπος</i> of the poet's audience.	

The main body of the paper as read presented a comparative analysis of the last 43 lines of Horace I, 4 and of Lucilius xxix, 806, 808, 811, 812, xxx, 1054, 1038. The purpose was to illustrate concretely the method of the general investigation. First it was shown that Horace's father was a mouthpiece for the empirical morality of the Cynics. His pedagogy and that of the Cynics have the following eight points in common : (1) teaching of morality by *praecepta* and concrete examples (cf. the *χρηστοὶ λόγοι*) ; (2) These examples drawn from contemporary life ; (3) And from the New Comedy ; (4) Horace's father and Horace himself, like the Cynics, contrast their ideals with those of the world. (5) The emphasis on *fama* is parallel to the Cynic *νομίζεσθαι χρηστός*. (6) Horace and his father use self-mockery, the method of the Cynic *ἐρων*. (7) The satirist-sage employs self-examination and self-blame for *mediocria vitia*. (8) The fruit of this self-examination, a sort of auto-dialectic, is sincerity.

<sup>1</sup> Usually we have considerable incidental imitation of other satires in addition to the satire which furnishes the main theme.

Now the first satire of book xxix of Lucilius contains a similar exposition of the educational theories of the Greek philosophers, which was Horace's general model. Thus  $808 = 103-105$ ;  $806 = 105, 106$ ;  $811 = 107-108$ ;  $812 = 115-119$ ;  $805, 1054 = 131-137$ ;  $1036 = 137-140$ ;  $1038 = 140-143$ .

The object of the investigation is not to prove that Lucilius was the sole model of Horace, for the writer is not a believer in *exclusive* sources. The influence of Bion and Menippus, and of Horace's studies in the popularizations of Stoic, Cynic, and Epicurean philosophy current in Augustan Rome was profound. Every satire moreover is redolent with the personality of Horace himself, with the social and aesthetic ideals of the Augustan age. With no derogation to the originality of Horace, therefore, it was held that Lucilius established the central themes of Horatian satire.

The results of the investigation will later be published in full.

##### 5. Aristotle's Theory of Rhythm, by Professor Thomas FitzHugh, of the University of Virginia.

In my *Indoeuropean Rhythm* (1912), in opposition to the speculative constructions of hellenizing theory, I sought to show the original nature of Indoeuropean rhythm as a familiar, ordered, duplitional, or tripudic count, applied to the scheme of Indoeuropean speech. Its fundamental short verse is the tripudic dimeter or tetrapodic stress-count :

one-two one-two

whose catalectic equivalent is the tripody or tripudium proper :

one-two-three.

The most primitive type shows each count represented by an integral word or word-group, without precise differentiation of thesis and arsis. Hence the frequency of the four-word and three-word dimeters in our oldest tradition ; cf. my *Sacred Tripudium* (1909), *Italico-Keltic Accent and Rhythm* (1909), *Literary Saturnian* (1910), and K. Meyer,<sup>1</sup> *Ueber die älteste irische Dichtung* (1913) :

<sup>1</sup> Failure to observe such fundamental phenomena has occasioned Meyer's metrical and rhythmical error and confusion both here and elsewhere (*e.g.* in his 'Primer of Irish Metrics'). His method of metrical and rhythmical inquiry consists in counting syllables and talking vaguely of 'rhythmische Gliederung.' His syllable-counting hypothesis lags behind the standpoint even of Zeuss and Zim-

## TRIPUDIC DIMETERS OR ACCENTUAL TETRAPODIES (TRIPODIES)

Old-Latin ( <i>Carmen Arvale</i> ):	sinas   incurrere    in   pleoris. one   two    one   two
Old-Irish (Meyer, <i>l.c.</i> , I, I, p. 16):	dāla   cach-rīg    rōmdai. one   two    one-two
Old-Latin (Scipionic Inscription):	honc   oino    ploirume. one   two    one-two
Old-Irish (Meyer, <i>ibid.</i> ):	nida   dīr    dermait. one   two    one-two

But already with our earliest tradition we find the counts becoming intensively regulated as stress-feet with main count (thesis) and subordinate count (arsis):

Old-Latin ( <i>Carmen Arvale</i> ):	enos   Lases    iuvate. one-two   one-two    one-two-three
Old-Irish (Meyer, p. 17, 14 Dist.):	ruiri   Mache    mārcharptech. one-two   one-two    one-two-three
Old-Latin (Livius Andronicus):	virum   mihi    Camena. one-two   one-two    one-two-three
Old-Irish (Patrick's Hymn):	génair   Patraicc    in Nemthur. one-two   one-two    one-two-three

Here the last two main counts of the dimeter are subsumed within a single tripudic word-foot or word-group. So also may the first two:

Old-Latin ( <i>Carmen Arvale</i> ):	semunis    alternei. one-two-three    one-two-three
Old-Irish (Meyer, p. 18):	cathchorach    crūaidrī. one-two-three    one-two-three

Thus the assumption of K. Meyer (p. 4) of an older and essentially different type of verse in Old-Irish from the type of St. Patrick's Hymn and the rest is an error due to the total misconception of Italico-Keltic accent and rhythm, "wenn auch Windisch, Thurneysen, Rhys und ich selbst uns gelegentlich mit ihr (sc. dieser älteren ganz anders gestalteten Metrik) beschäftigt haben."

mer, and his erroneous theory of Old-Irish 'metrics' is contradicted in each verse by his equally erroneous theory of Old-Irish accent. It is not surprising, therefore, that tripudic doctrine compels him, as well as myself, to violate *his*, not my, accentual theory at every turn; cf. his footnote, p. 4. His theory of un-rhythm is an injustice to the genius of the Keltic race.

Thus the original tripudic accent of Indo-European speech gave the cue to its tripudic rhythm, and made the tripudic dimeter acatalectic and catalectic (accentual tetrapody and tripody) the source and starting point of the whole evolution. With the change in Indo-Iranian and Greek from a stress accent to a musical accent, the tripudic stress-count became a tripudic syllable-count. Here too, as in the earliest Latin and Keltic tradition, our oldest Greek verse shows each count represented by the undifferentiated word foot, without the later nice differentiation of syllabic thesis and arsis. In the Dionysos-hymn of the women of Elis, our oldest phase of Greek verse, precisely as in the oldest Italic and Keltic types, we have a tripudic word-count by twos and threes and fours, with the long syllable instead of the acute stress to signalize the main count or ictus in each word-foot :

$\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\acute{e}i\nu$ ,   $\ddot{\eta}\rho\omega$    $\Delta i\acute{o}nn\sigma\epsilon$ ,	—   —   —    — —   —   —
$\acute{A}\lambda\acute{e}i\nu$   $\acute{e}s$    $\nu a\acute{o}v$	—   —   —    — —   —   —
$\acute{a}\gamma\nu\acute{o}v$   $\sigma\nu\acute{v}$    $\chi\acute{a}ri\acute{t}\acute{e}\sigma\sigma\acute{v}$ ,	—   —   —    — —   —   —
$\acute{e}s$ $\nu a\acute{o}v$ ,	—   —   —
$\tau\acute{w}$   $\beta\acute{o}\acute{e}\omega$    $\pi\acute{o}\delta\acute{i}$ $\theta\acute{n}\omega\acute{v}$ .	—   —   —    — —   —   —
$\ddot{\alpha}\acute{e}\acute{e}$   $\tau a\acute{u}pe$ ,    $\ddot{\alpha}\acute{e}\acute{e}$   $\tau a\acute{u}pe$	—   —   —    — —   —   —

Here, then, just as in Old-Latin and Old-Irish, each word or word-group represents a rhythmic foot or undifferentiated count, and these counts are in tetrapodies and tripodies, and therefore tripudic ; cf. Usener, *Altgriechischer Versbau*, pp. 80 f. The original tripudic accentual tetrapody and tripody has become in Greek and Indo-Iranian the tripudic syllabic or quantitative tetrapody and tripody.

We may therefore define Indo-European rhythm as a simple, ordered duplicational or tripudic count applied to the scheme of Indo-European speech. This measured tripudic count may be signalized by stroke of hand or foot (*thesis*) or by stress of voice (*ictus* or *percussio*). The problem as to the use of the ictus in Greek vanishes into thin air : the ictus is precisely as necessary and as unnecessary for quantitative as for accentual rhythm. The prominence of *ictus* or *percussio* in Latin metrical theory is due to the frequent and deliberate artificiality of the classical count in Latin, where it was often called upon to assert itself in conflict with the natural stress-count of the word.

So much for the obvious results of my previous inquiry into the origin and nature of Indo-European rhythm. At once the astounding insight of Aristotle's equation  $\acute{r}\nu\theta\mu\acute{o}s = \acute{a}\rho\iota\theta\mu\acute{o}s$ , when interpreted 'rhythm' = 'count,' challenges our attention, *Rhetoric*, III, 8, 1 :  $\delta\acute{e}$

τοῦ σχήματος τῆς λέξεως ἀριθμὸς ρυθμός ἐστιν, 'now the count applied to the scheme of speech is what rhythm is.' The commentators, overlooking the concreteness of Aristotle's thinking, have here satisfied themselves with vague reference to Plato's *Philebus* and Pythagoras' philosophy of number, missing the real Aristotelian relation of rhythm to number; it is as a "familiarly known, ordered count, applied to the scheme of speech," that Aristotle defines rhythm as ἀριθμός, *Probl.* xix, 38: *ρυθμῷ δὲ χαίρομεν διὰ τὸ γνώμον καὶ τεταγμένον ἀριθμὸν ἔχειν, καὶ κινέντα ἡμᾶς τεταγμένως*. That this simple, ordered count was duplicational or tripudic is implied in the immediate context of the *Rhetic*, where Aristotle passes from the discussion of rhythmic structure to that of periodic structure, from the rhythm of speech to the rhythm of thought, as he evidently views the matter, *Rhetic*, III, 9, 3: *ἀριθμὸν ἔχει ἡ ἐν περιόδοις λέξις, ἐπάντων εὐμημονευστότατον. διὸ καὶ τὰ μέτρα πάντες μνημονεύονται μᾶλλον τῶν χύδην· ἀριθμὸν γὰρ ἔχει φῶ μετρεῖται*. Accordingly, the period too involves this same illuminating count-principle as verse itself, and that Aristotle regarded the fundamental nature of the periodic count as duplicational is expressly stated in the subsequent context and implied in each of his many illustrations: *ἔστι δὲ ἐν κώλοις μὲν λέξις ἡ τετελειωμένη τε καὶ διηγημένη καὶ εὐανάπνευστος . . . κώλον δὲ ἔστι τὸ ἔτερον μόριον ταύτης, where ἔτερον expresses the duplicational count of the members in the rhythm of the Greek period.*

Thus the duplicational rhythm of Indo-European speech finds its instinctive reflex in the duplicational rhythm of Indo-European thought, and the Indo-European tripudium becomes the source and *raison d'être* of the whole evolution. Parallelism and antithesis, assonance and rhyme, are but instinctive and natural refinements upon the duplicational count of the rhythmic period, and with these minor elements in its total harmony the context in Aristotle's discussion closes.

The folk-psychological insight of Aristotle's equation *ρυθμός = ἀριθμός*, 'rhythm' = 'count,' is curiously confirmed by the instinctive usage of the Latin race, whose word for rhythm is *numerus*, or count. "Numeros memini," says Vergil, "si verba tenerem," "I remember the rhythm (counts), if I only recalled the words." The duplicational or tripudic character of this, our "familiarly known, ordered" Indo-European count, as illustrated in the basal tetrapody and tripody on Indo-European verse, is confirmed by Greek *θρίαμβος*, *διθύραμβος*, and Latin *triumpus*, *tripudium*, *nostra dinumeratio*, of ancient literary and grammatical tradition.

6. The Present and Future of Classical Studies in the United States, by Professor Harold North Fowler, of Western Reserve University.

The speaker conceded that the study of the classics had been, for a time, in the past artificially encouraged, but asserted that the reaction had gone too far. The reaction is due in part to the excessive emphasis upon so-called practical subjects in our colleges, in part to the restlessness of the age. It was pointed out that the interests of those who devote themselves to the classics and those who make modern languages their life work are in many respects identical, but that neither the classics nor the modern languages can be allowed to drop out of our colleges. The study of the classics must continue, and should meet at present, not with further opposition, but with encouragement. Its progress depends chiefly upon those who teach the classics in our colleges, not upon archaeologists or those who give courses in ancient literature through the medium of translations, or even of those who carry on original research and teach their advanced pupils to do the same. What is now most essential is courageous, enthusiastic teaching of the classical languages and literatures in schools and colleges.

7. A Preliminary List of Cicero's Orations, by Professor J. E. Granrud, of the University of Minnesota.

A complete list of all the speeches which Cicero delivered—whether written or not—and of all the speeches which he wrote for publication or for others, but did not deliver, would be interesting and valuable. After the lapse of two thousand years, however, it cannot be secured. In the course of his varied career Cicero probably delivered hundreds of addresses of which every trace has been lost. But we can still find some record or other of a considerable number of orations. A. Westermann in his *Geschichte der römischen Beredsamkeit* has a list of 116, but 4 are acknowledged to be spurious, and 2 or 3 others are based on a poor text or insufficient evidence. C. F. W. Müller in his edition of Cicero's works gives a list of 57 speeches that are fairly complete, another list of 17 of which fragments exist, and the titles of 31 others which have been completely lost. He also mentions the *pro negotiatoribus Achaeis* and the reference to a 16th Philippic. If we accept all, the total will be 108. The lists in the edition of Orelli and in the *Cicéron Orateur* by

V. Cucheval (109) are quite similar, and need not detain us at present. All these lists include chiefly addresses that were published, whether delivered or not, but also several that cannot be proven to have been published. The latter class ought either to be consistently excluded or included in full. I believe that for certain purposes all the orations of every class should be included, and I have made a provisional list,—the first one of its kind, so far as I know. Of course I claim no discoveries, and I hope I am guilty of no inventions. The new speeches in my list are well known to every scholar who is thoroughly familiar with the life of Cicero. I have arranged the orations according to surnames where known or existing, and according to the first word of each title, disregarding prepositions. I have added also the traditional dates in order to make it easier to identify the speeches. The final register will contain brief descriptions, *e.g.* the question at issue, the names of the speakers on both sides, of defendants in lawsuits, and the result. Additions and corrections will be necessary, and suggestions will be appreciated.

1. Pro adulescentibus Siculis, B.C. 75.	21. Laudatio C. Caesaris, B.C. 56.
2. Pro C. Antonio collega, B.C. 59.	22. In L. Calpurnium Pisonem Caesoninum, B.C. 55.
3. De Antiocho II rege Comma- genes, B.C. 54.	23-26. In L. Sergium Catilinam, B.C. 63.
4. De agro Campano referendo, B.C. 56.	27. Laudatio M. Porci Catonis, B.C. 46.
5. Pro A. Licinio Archia poeta, B.C. 62.	28. Orationes pro ceteris scriptae, ?
6. Pro P. Asicio, B.C. 56.	29. Pro M. Cispio, B.C. 56.
7. Pro L. Sempronio Atratino patre, B.C. 56.	30. De consulatu suo, B.C. 61.
8. Pro T. Ampio Balbo, ?	31. Contra contionem Q. Caecili Metelli Nepotis, B.C. 62.
9. Pro T. A. Balbo scripta, per- haps B.C. 46.	32-33. Pro C. Cornelio, B.C. 65.
10. Pro L. Cornelio Balbo, B.C. 56.	34. Pro M. Licinio Crasso, B.C. 54.
11-15. Pro L. Calpurnio Pisone Bestia, ?	35. Cum Lilybaeo decederet, B.C. 74.
16. Pro L. C. P. Bestia, B.C. 56.	36. Cum populo gratias egit, B.C. 57.
17. In T. Munatium Plancum Bur- sam, B.C. 52.	37. Cum provinciam in contione de- poneret, B.C. 63.
18. Pro T. M. P. Bursa, ?	38. Cum senatui gratias egit, B.C. 57.
19. In Q. Caecilium divinatio, B.C. 70.	39. Pro rege Deiotaro, B.C. 45.
20. Pro A. Licinio Caecina, perhaps B.C. 69.	40-41. Pro P. Cornelio Dolabella, probably B.C. 52.
	42. De domo sua apud pontifices, B.C. 57.
	43. Pro Livio Druso (Claudiano) senatore, B.C. 54.

44. De eis, qui ob iudicandum accipissent, quaerendis, B.C. 61.  
45. Pro Sulla Fausto, B.C. 66.  
46. Pro L. Valerio Flacco, B.C. 59.  
47. Pro M. Fonteio, B.C. 69.  
48. Pro C. Fundanio, B.C. 66.  
49. In A. Gabinium, B.C. 54.  
50. Pro A. Gabinio, B.C. 54.  
51. Pro Q. Gallio, B.C. 66.  
52. Pro L. Caninio Gallo, B.C. 55.  
53-54. Pro M' Acilio Glabrone, B.C. 48.  
55. Pro A. Cluentio Habito, B.C. 66.  
56. De haruspicum responso, B.C. 56.  
57. In C. Herennium, B.C. 60.  
58. De imperatore adversus Dolabellam diligendo, B.C. 43.  
59. Pro C. Popillio Laenate, ?  
60-63. De lege agraria, B.C. 63.  
64. De lege Flavia, B.C. 60.  
65. Pro lege Manilia, B.C. 66.  
66. Pro libertate Tenediorum, B.C. 54.  
67. Pro Q. Ligario, B.C. 46.  
68-69. De locatione Asiatica inducenda, B.C. 61.  
70. De C. Manilio, B.C. 66.  
71. Pro C. Manilio, B.C. 66.  
72. Pro C. Manilio, B.C. 65.  
73. Pro M. Claudio Marcello, B.C. 46.  
74. Pro D. Matrinio, B.C. 66.  
75. Pro C. Messio, B.C. 54.  
76. Pro T. Annio Milone, B.C. 55.  
77. Pro T. A. Milone, B.C. 53.  
78-79. Pro T. A. Milone, B.C. 52.  
80. Pro muliere Arretina, B.C. 79.  
81. Pro L. Licinio Murena, B.C. 63.  
82. Pro L. Mustio, B.C. 74.  
83. Pro negotiatoribus Achaeis, ?  
84. Cum Q. C. Metello Nepote disputatione, Jan. 1-2, B.C. 62.  
85. Pro P. Oppio, B.C. 67.  
86. Pro C. Orcivio, B.C. 65 (?).  
87. Pro Q. Mucio Orestino, ?  
88. Pro L. Roscio Othon, B.C. 63.  
89. De pace, B.C. 44.  
90. In petitionem Vatini, B.C. 54.  
91-104. Philippicae I-XIV, B.C. 44-43.  
105-106. Philippicae XV-XVI, B.C. 43.  
107. Pro C. Calpurnio Pisone, B.C. 63.  
108. Pro Cn. Plancio, B.C. 54.  
109. Pro Cn. Pompeio scripta oratio.  
110. Pro C. Rabirio Postumo, B.C. 54.  
111-112. De potestate rei frumentariae Pompeio danda, B.C. 57.  
113. De proscriptorum filiis, B.C. 63.  
114. De provinciis consularibus, B.C. 56.  
115. In P. Clodium Pulchrum et Curionem, B.C. 61.  
116. In P. C. Pulchrum contiones, B.C. 61.  
117. In P. C. Pulchrum, B.C. 56.  
118. In P. C. Pulchrum edictum Racili.  
119. Laudatio Porciae sororis Catonis.  
120. Pro P. Quinctio, B.C. 81.  
121. Pro C. Rabirio, B.C. 63.  
122. De Reatinorum causa, B.C. 54.  
123. De rege Alexandrino, B.C. 56.  
124. Pro S. Roscio Amerino, B.C. 80.  
125. Pro Q. Roscio comoedo, B.C. 76.  
126. Pro M. Caelio Rufo, B.C. 56.  
127-128. Pro M. Saufeio, B.C. 52.  
129. Pro Scamandro liberto, B.C. 74.  
130. Pro M. Aemilio Scauro, B.C. 54.  
131. Pro M. A. Scauro, B.C. 54-52.  
132. Pro Q. Caecilio Metello Pio Scipione (Nasica), B.C. 60.  
133. Laudatio Serrani Domestici fili.

134. Pro P. Sestio, B.C. 56.	142–143. Pro M. Tullio, B.C. 71.
135. Pro Sthenio Thermitano, ?	144. Pro L. Vareno, B.C. 71.
136. Pro P. Cornelio Sulla, B.C. 62.	145. In P. Vatinium interrogatio, B.C. 56.
137. Pro supplicatione decem die- rum, B.C. 63 ?	146. Pro P. Vatinio, B.C. 54.
138–139. Pro A. Minucio Thermo, B.C. 59.	147. In C. Verrem, at Syracuse, B.C. 70.
140. Pro Titinia Cottae, ?	148–153. In C. Verrem actio prima et secunda, B.C. 70.
141. In toga candida, B.C. 64.	

8. The Evidence for the Dating of Statuaries of Olympic Victors, by Professor Walter Woodburn Hyde, of the University of Pennsylvania.

The aim of this paper is to bring together all the evidence for the dating of the statuaries of Olympic victors, which is now known to us from literary, epigraphical, and archaeological sources. Such older works as those of H. Brunn, *Die Geschichte der griechischen Künstler* (Stuttgart, 1857–59), and E. Löwy, *Inschriften griechischer Bildhauer* (Leipzig, 1885), so far as they relate to the sculptors of victor statues at least, must now be supplemented by the great mass of new material accumulated in recent years. Thus the publication of the inscriptions found in the Altis at Olympia during the German excavations of 1875–81, finally comprehended in the fifth volume of the Olympia publications, *Die Inschriften von Olympia*, by W. Dittenberger and K. Purgold in 1896, necessitated a revision of the material relating to athlete sculptors (see pp. 235–258; cf. pp. 641–662). Also a Greek papyrus found at Oxyrhynchus in Egypt, comprising lists of Olympic victors of Ols. 75–83 (edited by Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, Pt. II, 1899, no. ccxxii, pp. 85–95, and commented on by C. Robert in an article in *Hermes*, xxxv (1900), pp. 141 sq., entitled “Die Ordnung der olympischen Spiele und die Sieger der 75–78 Olympiade”), threw much new light on certain sculptors. The present writer in his *De olympionicarum statuis a Pausania commemoratis* (Halle, 1903) discusses the dates of all the victors mentioned by Pausanias in his victor periegesis of the Altis (VI, 1, 1–18, 7) on the basis of the new data. In that work abundant proof was given that statues of nearly contemporaneous victors were generally grouped together in the Altis, as were those of the same family or state, or those victorious in the same contest, and those whose statues were executed by the same artist. In this way, from a study of the topographical positions of these statues at Olympia

(outlined on pp. 63 sq., and discussed in detail by the author in an article in *A.J.A.* xvi [1912], 203-229), the chronology of many sculptors whose dates were hitherto unknown could be reasonably approximated.

The results based on all this new evidence are as follows: Pausanias names 188 victors, to whom 192 monuments were erected; of these the inscribed bases of 40 were found in the excavations of the Altis. In all, 51 sculptors of 102 statues are named by Pausanias, no new sculptor appearing in the inscriptions. Besides these, 61 other victors with 63 monuments are known to us from inscribed bases found at Olympia, and are not mentioned in the lists of Pausanias. Here, again, no new name of an artist appears.

Of the sculptors mentioned by Pausanias and in these inscriptions, the dates can be assigned exactly or approximately thus: in the sixth century B.C., first half, 1, second half, 1, end, 3; from the end of the sixth and beginning of the fifth, 1; from the fifth century B.C., first half, 8, middle, 4, second half, 3; from the end of the fifth and beginning of the fourth, 3; from the fourth century B.C., first half, 8, middle, 1, second half, 2, end, 3; from the end of the fourth and beginning of the third, 3; from the third century B.C., first half, 2, second half, 1, end, 2; from the end of the third and beginning of the second, 1; from the second century B.C., first half, 2. No sculptor later than the second century B.C. is named. In addition to these results, one sculptor can be assigned to a date after Alexander the Great and the epoch of another cannot be definitely determined.

Besides these artists known to us from Pausanias or from inscriptions found in the Altis, we also have knowledge of 41 victors, to whom 44 monuments of various kinds were erected outside Olympia in other parts of the Greek world (see Hyde, "Greek Literary Notices of Olympic Victor Monuments outside Olympia," *TAPA*, XLII, 53-67). Of these victors 35 had statues, and their dates range from the seventh century B.C. to the fourth A.D.; ten of these had monuments also at Olympia. Of these the names of the sculptors of only four appear, three of whom (Myron, Pythagoras of Rhegium, and Lysippus) were already known as having worked at Olympia; thus only one new sculptor, Caphisias of Boeotia, who lived in the fourth century B.C. (cf. *C.I.G.*, nos. 1582, 1562) is added from this source, making the grand total of victor statuaries known from all sources 52.

9. The Greek Motives of the First Scene of Plautus' *Menaechmi*, by Professor George Dwight Kellogg, of Union College.

Following the general method of Leo (*Plaut. Forsch.*<sup>2</sup>, 110 ff.), I have made an analysis of the opening monologue of the parasite Peniculus, to determine, if possible, Greek phrases and motives which may be "precipitated," as it were, from the Latin solution. But other Greek elements not present in the solution are lost to us, just as in differentiating an equation the "constants" disappear, and cannot be restored in the process of integration. So a translator seldom can produce a verbal "translation": more often he transforms, re-casts, substitutes, omits, inserts, combines, and analyzes to conform to the idiom or taste of the language used. (Cf. Max C. P. Schmidt, *Stilistische Beiträge*, Leipzig, 1907, 1, 19-30, "Die konstruktiven Kategorien.") Moreover, as Plautus, even at the beginning of a new play, probably took liberties which we cannot check by an extant original, the experiment in retroversion given below must be regarded merely as a framework for the Greek phrases which may appear through the analysis, or we may see in it Plautus wearing a Greek comic mask.

### I. THE PARASITE'S εὐρῆμα

The witty suggestion, that *lenta vincla escaria* would hold a slave fast better than gyves and fetters, seems thoroughly Greek. (1) τὰ δέσμα (also τὰ δέσματα) = 'fetters'; τὰ ἐδέσματα = 'food,' 'fodder' in Engl. slang. (2) ἡ χῶνξ = (a) 'a man's daily ration of corn' (ἡ γὰρ ἡμερήσιος τροφή), Diog. L. VIII, 18; (b) a 'fetter,' Demosth. *de Cor.* § 129; Aristoph. *Plut.* 275; punned upon in Aristoph. *Vesp.* 440. (3) φορβεά (fr. φορβή, 'food') means 'feeding-string' for horses at the manger; the *ἰμάντες* of Hom. *Il.* x, 567. Cf. φυμός, κημός. (4) Cf. Thucyd. II, 76, 4, χαλαρᾶς ταῖς ἀλύσεσι 'slack chains' and v, 94, *lenta vincla*; ἀλυσις = 'chain'; ἀλεσις = 'grinding of corn'; ἀλευρον = 'meal.' (5) ἄρτάνη = 'bridle,' 'halter'; ἄρτος = 'bread.' (6) βρόχος = 'noose,' 'snare'; βρόχω = 'gulp down.' (7) τὰ ρῦτά = 'reins'; τὸ ρῦτόν = 'the flowing bowl.' Messius Cicirrus (Hor. *Sat.* I, 5, 65-69) all but suggests 'bonds of bait': cur umquam fugisset, cui satis una | farris libra foret. For cajolery of slaves, see Plato, *Rep.* IX, 579. In *Schlaraffenland* ἐμπυμπλάμενοι σίτων ἄδην καὶ ποτῶν (Plato, *Politic.* 272) men would swallow the food like bait (cf. Xen. *Mem.* II, 1, 4). Like cattle they would have

their noses in the manger (Plato, *Rep.* ix, 586, *βοσκημάτων δίκην κάτω ἀεὶ βλέποντες καὶ κεκυφότες εἰς γῆν καὶ εἰς τραπέζας βόσκονται χορταζόμενοι*). Thus the *χοῖνιξ*-motive merges into the wider Utopia-motive.

## II. THE PARASITE'S NAME

If the jokes in 78, 285, 391 are based on a pun in the Greek, we must choose for *detergeo* (79) one of some 30 Greek verbs meaning 'brush, sweep, clean, wipe,' perhaps, *κορέω* or *ἐκκορέω*. ὁ Κάρυδος = 'the tufted (lark),' ὁ Κόρμος = 'sweep' ('oar,' Eurip. *Helen.* 1601), *κόρκορος, τραπεζόκορος, κερκόρος* (= *λέμβος, Λέμβος*, name of a parasite (v. Ribbeck, *Kolax*, p. 71) and as if *κέρκος, οὐρά*) suggest themselves. *Κόρυδος* (Eucrates), an historical character, is mentioned in nine comic fragments (cf. Athen. vi, 241 d ff.), and is called 'the copper-smith,' *χαλκότυπος*, by Cratinus the younger (ii, 291 K.). *Κόρυδον τὸν χαλκότυπον πεφύλαξο*, perhaps, in a Pickwickian sense (his arm, his sledge; the table, his anvil!). But the name also suggests 'cleaning fluid.' If he were a blacksmith, it would be natural for him to babble of gyves and fetters, while, *in persona parasiti*, his *ἔνρημα* of the *χοῖνιξ* would receive adequate motivation and be more amusing. Alciphron's *Πινακοσπόγγισος* (III, 27 Schep.) seems his own invention and does not suit vv. 285, 391. Perhaps the true solution of the problem may lie nearer at hand. *Peniculus* may be a Greek loan-word reduced analogically to a Latin form. The comic poets speak of the *πίννα*, a luscious bivalve, from whose beard a fuzzy silk-like cloth was made. If such a cloth were used for cleaning shoes and tables (cf. *gausape*, Hor. *Sat.* II, 8, 11), \**πιννόκορος* and (by analogy with *αἴγυκορεῖς, αἴπόλοι*) \**πιννοκόλος* would be possible. This a popular etymology would assimilate to *peniculus*. In Plaut. *Rudens*, 1008–1009 it appears to be associated with some sea animal: Trachalio threatens *quasi peniculus novus exurgesi solet . . . exurgebo*, when Gripus the fisherman replies: *adfligam te . . . ut pisces soleo polyptum*. \**πιννόκορος* would also mean 'oyster-sated.' The Latin used *penicillus*. Festus (208, 230 M.) suggests rather a popular etymology when the connection with *πίννα* had been forgotten, such as might happen to our "sponge."

## III. COMMENTARY ON *Men.* 77–109

77. Cf. Antiphanes (II, 94 K.).—78. Cf. Aristoph. *Eccl.* 847. If my hypotheses are correct, no lacuna need be assumed on the score of motivation of 79 ff.—79. *δέσμασιν* (Homer.) to match *ἔδέσμασιν* in

87.—81. Cf. Timocles (II, 456 K.).—82. Cf. Eur. *Alc.* 537, 1039; Philemon (IV, p. 34 M.); Aesch. *Pers.* 531; Soph. *Phil.* 1265; *O.T.* 667.—84. Cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 770, 1006.—88. Cf. Eur. *Suppl.* 1110; Plato, *Pol.* 272; *Rep.* IX, 586; Xen. *Mem.* II, 1, 4; Hor. *Sat.* II, 7, 38.—89. Cf. Hom. *Il.* X, 567; Lucian, *Asin.* 619 Jac.; Xen. *Eq.* V, 1, 3, 4.—90. Cf. Aesch. *Ag.* 1407; *Prom.* 479 f.—94. Cf. Thuc. II, 76, 4; Xen. *Eq.* V, 4; οὗτος δεδεμένος χαλᾶ μᾶλλον ἡ διασπάτη δεσμά.—95. Cf. Hor. *Sat.* II, 7, 20.—96. Aesch. *Prom.* 325.—97. ἐπισύτιος = παράσιτος; also ‘one who works for food, not wages.’ χοῦντες; cf. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 440.—98. ὁ τρέφων = ‘the patron’; ἀνατρέψω is a medical term, ‘feed up’; cf. 99.—101. Cf. Cic. *ad Fam.* IX, 26, 3, multi cibi = edacem. Cf. ὀψοφαγίστατος, πολυτροφώτατος, πολυτελέστατος.—101. Cf. Aristoph. *Nub.* 1203; Xen. *Anab.* V, 4, 27, ἄρτων νενημένων; Aristoph. *Eccl.* 838 ff. ἐπινενασμέναι, νενασμέναι.—102. \*λοπαδικά to match *patinarias*.—103. Motive in Euangelius (IV, 572 Mein.).—104. Cf. Thucyd. III, 74, 1.—105. May not οἰκῶ δόμον help to solve the text of *domitus sum?* Cf. Timocles (II, 456 K.) for the motive.—106. The reading *id quoque iam* = καὶ ταῦτα δῆ. οἱ τεταγμένοι, cf. Thucyd. II, 81, 4.—108. sc. ἡ θύρα.

#### IV. TRANSLATION

77 τὸν <Κόρυδεν?> ἐπικαλοῦσι μ' οἱ νεώτεροι,  
 78 σιτούμενος γὰρ τὴν τράπεζαν ἐκκορῶ.  
 79 οἱ μὲν πεδῶντες αἰχμαλώτους δέσμασιν  
 80 δοίλους τε δραπέτας ἔχοντες ἐν πέδαις  
 81 ἀνωφελῶς ποιοῦσιν, ὡς γ' ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ.  
 82 ἡνὶ γὰρ κακοῦσιν ἄλλο τοῦτο προσῆ κακόν  
 83 μᾶλλον θέλουσιν ἀποδιδράσκειν κάθικεν  
 84 λύσαντες αὐτοὺς τῶν πεδῶν διπωστιοῦν·  
 85 ἡ τοι προσέτι τρίβουσι ρίνῃ τὸν κρίκον  
 86 ἡ πάτταλον λίθῳ κατακόπτουσ' ἀφρονῶς.  
 87 ἐὰν δὲ βούλῃ δραπέτην κατέχειν τινά  
 ἵνα μὴ φύγῃ πῃ, δῆσον αὐτὸν ἐδέσμασιν,  
 88 βρωτοῖσι γὰρ χρὴ καὶ ποτοῖσι καταπεδᾶν·  
 89 ἡνὶ γὰρ διδῷς τῷ τι πότιμον καὶ βρώσιμον  
 90 καθ' ἥδονίν τε καὶ κόρον καθ' ἥμέραν,  
 91 πλήρει πὲ τραπέζῃ καταδήσας τὸ ρύγχιον,  
 92 μὰ τὸν Δί', οὐποτε φεύξεται, φονεύς περ ὃν,  
 93 ἀλλ' εὐπετῶς τὸν ἄνδρα ταύτη τῇ πέδῃ

94 ἔξεις, χαλαρώτατ' ἐστὶ γὰρ τἀδέσματα·  
 95 ὅσῳ τανύεις, τόσῳ δὲ συντονώτερον  
 96 κατέχει. τὰ νῦν μὲν εἴμι παρὰ Μέναιχμον, φῶ  
 97 ἐπισίτιος πάλαι πότ’ αὐτὸς κρίνομαι,  
 ἀκλητος ἵν’ ἀπολαμβάνω τὴν χοίνικα.  
 98 ἄνηρ γὰρ ἐκεῖνος οὐ τρέφει γ’, ἀλλ’ ἀνατρέφει  
 99 οὐδεὶς γὰρ ἄμεινον τὴν θεραπείαν ποτὲ ποιεῖ.  
 100 οὕτως δὲ νέος ἐστ’ αὐτὸς ὁψοφαγίστατος,  
 101 οὕτως τε τραπέζας παρατίθησι νενησμένας  
 102 τεκταίνεται τε καὶ λοπαδίκ’ ἀθροίσματα,  
 103 ώστ’ ὅρθὸν ἐπὶ κλίνῃ τίν’ ἐστάναι χρεών,  
 τῶν ἀκροτάτων ἄν τις τι βούληται λαβεῖν.  
 104 ἐγὼ δέ, πολλῶν διαλιπουσῶν ἡμερῶν,  
 105 οἰκῶ δόμον δῆ μετὰ τῶν τιμίων φίλων·  
 106 οὔτ’ ἐσθίω γὰρ οὔτε προσαγοράζομαι  
 εἰ μή τι τιμώτατον· καὶ ταῦτα δῆ,  
 107 οἱ τίμιοι τεταγμένοι λείποντο με.  
 108 πρόσειμι νῦν πρὸς αὐτόν, ἀλλ’ ἀνοίγνυται·  
 109 ίδού, Μέναιχμον αὐτὸν ἔξιόνθ’ ὥρω.

#### 10. Tertullian and the Pagan Cults, by Professor Gordon J. Laing, of the University of Chicago.

This study is based upon a collection of all the references to pagan cults in Tertullian's writings. Its aim is to show what pagan divinities or rites are singled out by him for attack, and to what extent his representation of Roman gods agrees with the facts.

He pays especial attention to the *Sondergötter*, ridiculing their ubiquity and the highly elaborate system of division of labor under which they operated. His longest description of them is found in *ad Nationes*, II, 11: dividentes omnem statum hominis singulis potestatibus ab ipso quidem ute ri conceptu, etc.; but there are references also in other parts of his works. The idea that every stage in a child's growth or a man's life and every step in every process should be under the special protection of some deity seems to him too absurd to be considered seriously. But did these *Sondergötter* play the part in the religion of the people which Tertullian assigns to them? Examination proves that our chief sources of information in regard to them are Tertullian himself and St. Augustine, who in turn seem to have drawn most of their information from Varro's *Antiquitates Rerum Divinarum*. Some of Varro's material doubtless goes back

to priestly records, but many details of explanation and classification have been added by himself. In a word, although there is, in certain fields, evidence of a tendency among the Romans to postulate divine supervision for even the minutiae of some actions and processes (cf. the genuine *Sondergötter* given by Fabius Pictor and the Arval Inscriptions), Tertullian's account of this characteristic of Roman religion is based not on his own observation of the religious practices of his time, but on the book theology of Varro, or at best of the pontiffs. And the unfairness of his attack consists in attributing to the belief a prominence it never had.

The Jupiter of Tertullian's writings is not the Jupiter of the old Roman religion ; he is not even a hellenized Jupiter. Nor is he the Zeus of Greek religion. He is the Zeus of mythology, of folk-lore, and of the lighter forms of literature. For, when Jupiter was identified with Zeus, the vast mass of legend connected with the latter was transferred to the former. The transfer did not affect the ritual of Jupiter to any great extent, but it resulted in large accretions to the mythology which was attached to his name and which became one of the staples of Roman literature. The cult of Jupiter contained many fine religious conceptions, but in current mythology he was credited with qualities and escapades anything but divine. Tertullian is concerned chiefly with the latter aspect of the god. To the nobler side of the cult he does not refer. For the most part he depicts only the Jupiter of Greco-Roman mythology. His references to ceremonies or ritual are rare, and in the most important of these, namely the reference to the alleged human sacrifice to Jupiter Latiaris (*Apolog.* 9), he is in error.

The treatment of Hercules is another clear-cut example of Tertullian's method. With the exception of two contemptuous references to the tithes of the Ara Maxima (*Apolog.* 14 and 30), he passes over the significant and important features of the cult of the demigod, and fastens on the culpable and immoral elements of the legends of his labors and wanderings. Yet both in Greece and Rome the story of Hercules had its moral significance. The hero persistently appears on the right side of things. This is seen not only in the story of his choice, but in the main drift of the other legends. When his cult was introduced into Rome, the two most salient characteristics of the worship were (1) the offering to him of tithes of booty procured in war or of profit gained in trade and (2) the use of the altar in the taking of oaths and the making of contracts. These were the aspects

of the cult best known to the Roman masses, and it was with fair-dealing in business agreements that Hercules of the Ara Maxima was most closely associated. But to these characteristics of the Hercules cult Tertullian pays no attention. His comment on the *decima* in *Apolog.* 14 is that the god was probably cheated. For the rest, he details episodes of immorality or stupidity that appear in the mythology of Hercules.

In Tertullian's references to the cult of Aesculapius also we fail to find any appreciation of the good which was in it. He mentions it in *ad Nationes*, II, 14, where he recounts with noticeable zest Pindar's statement in the third *Pythian* that Aesculapius' death by lightning was merited, insomuch as he had, from motives of cupidity and avarice, carried on an extremely doubtful kind of medical practice. Cf. also *Apolog.* 23. Only in one passage does he treat the cult with any degree of respect, namely in *de Corona*, 8, where he attributes the belief that Aesculapius discovered medicine to the idea that men had that anything of great value must be derived from some god.

Tertullian's criticism of the cults mentioned is typical of the method which he follows throughout his polemics. The details of his attacks upon other *di indigetes* and *di novensides* need not be given here. Of the *sacra peregrina* he assails especially the cults of Cybele and Attis, Isis, and Mithra.

## II. The Epithets of Artemis in *Bacchylides*, v, 98 f. and x, 35-39, by Professor Grace Harriet Macurdy, of Vassar College.

These epithets have been criticized as irrelevant or excessive in number. H. W. Smyth (*Melic Poets*, 407) says that the epithet *σεμνᾶς* (v, 99) loses its strength when conjoined with the beautiful *καλυκοστεφάνου* and that *χρυσηλάκατος* in x, 38 (*Melic Poets*, 420) is less to the point than the epithet *εὐκλεία* would have been. He finds that the epithet *ἡμέρα* (x, 39) serves infelicitously as a beginning of the myth. R. C. Jebb (*Bacchylides*, 63) holds that the crowd of epithets in x, 37 ff. actually impairs the force of each. Both these editors take *χρυσηλάκατος* in the meaning of "with golden shaft." Smyth apparently regards *καλυκοστέφανος* as referring only to adornment.

Both *καλυκοστέφανος* and *χρυσηλάκατος* are epithets of Artemis as fertility goddess. The former refers to vegetation, the latter to the spindle, emblem of women. The epithet *ἡμέρα* is the title of the healing goddess of the springs of Lusoi. In *ἀγροτέρα* she is presented

as the goddess of the wilder places and in *τοξόκλυτος* in her conventional aspect in art. The adjective *σεμνᾶς* used in v, 99, goes well with *καλυκοστέφανος* in its ritual sense. In this sense the latter word is used of the maiden suppliants of Artemis in x, 108. They are *καλυκοστέφανοι* in honor of the goddess. In the Naples Vase (Reinach, *Peintures de Vases Antiques*, m, 52) representing the healing of the Proetides, Artemis wears the polos (which is found together with the spindle on the coins representing Athena Ilias), has the lance in her left hand, and an indistinct short object which I hold to be a flower in her right hand. The lance replaces the distaff or spindle in the later representations of the Athena Ilias type. In earlier representations the healing goddess of vegetation may well have appeared as *χρυσηλάκατος* instead of holding the lance as here.

I hold that the adjectives *ἡμέρα*, *καλυκοστέφανος*, *χρυσηλάκατος* refer to the Artemis of the primitive type, goddess of women and of healing, worshipped at Lusoi. She is well called *σεμνή*. The other epithets suggest the conventional Artemis of Greek art.

#### 12. The Water Gods and Aeneas in *Iliad*, xx–xxi, by Professor Macurdy.

The paper endeavors to establish that to a degree hitherto unnoticed there exists in these two books of the *Iliad* an antithesis between gods of the height and gods of the stream, which has behind it a long tale of fighting between the invading Northmen, worshippers of the Achaean Sky-god and of his Valkyrie daughter Athena, and the river-worshipping tribes, extending from the Danube on to Troy. Aeneas is the representative of the tribes from the head of the Axios river (through whom the Achaeans have fought their way south) who have settled at Troy. He has come into the circle of the Anatolian water-goddess and her Trojan paramour and is protected by the water-god Poseidon.

This paper is to be published in the *Classical Review*.

#### 13. The Anomalies of the Greek Tetrachord, by Dr. Herbert W. Magoun, of Cambridge, Mass.

The account of the Greek tetrachord given by Aristides Quintilianus differs so materially from anything usually found on that subject in modern works that it merits careful attention. Minute intervals

were involved ; but their character and relationship are not explained. Aristides, however, has taken pains to make the matter clear by using numerical ratios to represent the various tetrachordal intervals. Some of them have no modern equivalent ; but the difficulty that results can be met by the use of fractional indices to show what part of a tone is added to a given note to obtain the required pitch. It does not seem to have been thought of.

Aristides says that there are six tetrachordal scales. They are : (1) the Enharmonic, (2) the Soft Chromatic, (3) the Hemiholian Chromatic, (4) the Tone Chromatic, (5) the Soft Diatonic, and (6) the Severe Diatonic. Of the last, he gives two varieties. But there was also a third ; for he omits a simple and obvious form. There were, therefore, eight in all. They were these : —

1)	C	.	$C\frac{1}{4}$	.	$C\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F	6:	6:	48
2)	C	.	$C\frac{1}{3}$	.	$C\frac{1}{3}$	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F	8:	8:	44
3)	C	.	$C\frac{3}{8}$	.	$C\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F	9:	9:	42
4)	C	.	.	$C\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	F	12:	12:	36
5)	$C\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	D	.	.	.	$D\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	.	.	$F\frac{3}{4}$	12:	18:	30
6)	$C\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	D	.	.	.	E	.	.	.	.	$F\frac{3}{4}$	12:	24:	24
7)	$C\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	.	.	$D\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	.	F	.	.	$F\frac{3}{4}$	24:	24:	12
8)	$C\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	.	.	$D\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	E	.	.	.	$F\frac{3}{4}$	24:	12:	24

The ratios are those of Aristides (1, 9). The spaces represent the intervals roughly. An enharmonic note ( $D\frac{1}{4}$ ) is avoided in the Soft Diatonic (5), and two groups result. Only the Severe Diatonics are usually mentioned. They are called, respectively, the Dorian (6), the Lydian, and the Phrygian. The omission of the last, which is the beginning of a modern minor scale, may be due to its simplicity. Aristides says that any one can sing a diatonic tetrachord, educated persons can sing a chromatic one, and the most eminent attain to the enharmonic one. Aristoxenus intimates (14) that the quarter-tone taxes both voice and ear to the limit in the matter of tone-variation. It was, therefore, their goal in music; but it was neither melodious nor agreeable from our standpoint. Doubtless, the tuning of the instruments would have seemed to them the finest selection of a modern orchestra. Some dared to decry the unnatural scales; but they were looked upon as "incapables."

14. Some Noticeable Characteristics of the Style of Eugippius, by Dr. Charles Christopher Mierow, of Princeton University.

I. ADVERBIAL USAGE

Perhaps the most noticeable peculiarity of the *Vita Severini* is a profuse employment of adverbs and adverbial conjunctions. They meet the eye on every page, and scarcely a sentence is free from one or more of them. As the present writer has dealt with this subject at some length elsewhere,<sup>1</sup> it must suffice here merely to restate the conclusions to which he was drawn by a study of this phase of the style of Eugippius. Such a summary will be found in the closing paragraphs of this article.

II. NOUN USAGE — ABSTRACTS

1. Even the casual reader of Eugippius cannot fail to notice the extremely large number of abstract nouns that occur in his pages. One is constantly reminded of the changing vocabulary of the language by seeing old and familiar words replaced by others of more unusual complexion, as, for example, the employment of *oratio* for *preces*. Of course, some of these are specifically Christian locutions, some are in good use in classical prose, some are rare; the noticeable thing here is their constant employment and the extremely large number of abstract formations. So we find, for example, such words as: *compellatio*, 19, 4, *commonitio*, 42, 2, *contestatio*, 42, 2, *dominatio*, 40, 4, *extensio*, 15, 1, *intercapedo*, 29, 3, *opitulatio*, 34, 2, *oratio* meaning prayer, 4, 2, *et passim*, *praedicatio*, cap. 1, *refectio*, 39, 2, *relatio*, 11, 2, and many others.

2. Moreover the attention is arrested by such striking sentences as: *Danuvium ita saepe glaciali nimietate concretum*, 4, 10, where "glacial excessiveness" is the striking rhetorical substitute for something more prosaic and commonplace. Again we read: "they were led out from the daily barbarity of most frequent depredation": *de cotidiana barbarie frequentissimae depraedationis*, 44, 5. Into the town of Lauriacum the people are said to have brought "all the sufficiency of their poverty": *omnem paupertatis suae sufficientiam*, 30, 1; and mention is made elsewhere of a field which its owner found — *locustarum pernicie funditus . . . abrasum*, 12, 5. In this Eugippius seems to be somewhat awkwardly affecting a mannerism

<sup>1</sup> *Classical Philology*, VIII, 436-444.

common enough in patristic writings. One very noteworthy sentence from which a phrase has already been quoted above contains no less than five abstracts: *ut omnem paupertatis suae sufficientiam intra muros concluderent, quatenus inimicorum feralis excursio nihil humanitatis inveniens statim . . . immania crudelitatis desereret*, 30, 1. (See also 5, 2, *adversitate*, 6, 1, *incolumitate*, 8, 3, *correptio*, 9, 4, *conversationis* and *instructio*, 27, 3, *barbarie*, 28, 2, *evectio*, 31, 4, *depraedatione*, 31, 5, *vastatione* and *compulsione*, 40, 4, *captivitate*.)

3. A construction very common in Eugippius is the use of an abstract instead of a modifying adjective in such phrases as "eternity of life" for "eternal life": *me de vitae perpetuitate debuisti consulere*, 5, 2; *nihil proficiente diversitate remedii*, 6, 1. (See also 3, 2, *pernicie*, 12, 1, *atrocitas*, 18, 1, *maturitate* and *corruptio*, 29, 1, *protectione*, 29, 3, *vastitatem*, 44, 2, *solitudine*.)

4. Similarly, an abstract noun with a modifying adjective often occurs with adverbial force, especially in the ablative of manner. Instances of this are to be found scattered throughout the entire book, but a few examples may suffice: *ad castellum luctuosa vociferatione revertitur*, 12, 5; *audaci temeritate vel magis . . . intrepida devotione*, 29, 1. (See also Ad. Pasch. 9, *hilaritate*, 3, 3, *devotione*, 5, 2, *prosperitate*, 12, 6, *lamentatione*, 17, 1, *sollicitudine*, 23, 2, *veneratione*, 30, 1, *sollicitudine*, 46, 1, *devotione*.)

5. The use of the abstract for the concrete is carried to great lengths, and the resulting phrases are often as striking as they are expressive. So we read: *segetem . . . locustarum densitas devoravit*, 12, 4; *si quo modo offensa divinitas vestrarum lacrimarum inundatione placetur*, 43, 5. (See also 1, 5, *interrogatione* and *vastatione*, 8, 3, *custodia*, 26, 2, *iussione*.)

6. Frequently Eugippius uses in connection with an abstract noun a modifying adjective where a dependent genitive would seem more natural. Thus we find the adjective used instead of an objective genitive construction: *ut . . . a Romana vastatione cohiberet*, 19, 3. As a substitute for the possessive genitive this construction is still more common, as in the sentence: *mansuetudinem regiam tu saepe convallis*, 40, 2.

7. Finally, abstract nouns occur in many phrases with a redundancy that savors of technical and often of religious phraseology. Such are the expressions: *vespertinae laudis officio*, cap. 13; *de mortis confino liberatum*, 8, 6; *gratiarum retulimus actionem*, 45, 2. (See also 2, 1, *sacrificii vespertini sollemnitas*, 8, 2, *vilissimi . . . ministerii*

*servitute, 43, 2, condicione mortis instanti, 43, 8, maeroris suffusione, 43, 6, sermonis affatu, 29, 1, fidei calore.)*

### III. BALANCE AND PARONOMASIA

Though this biography is remarkably free from the formal *disciplinae liberalis . . . constructio* and *grammatici culminis decor* in which the author's revered friend, the Deacon Paschasius, appears to have been such a past master, its style reveals on the part of Eugippius a fondness for paronomasia and a love of balanced phrasing. Wherever he has the chance, he aims at euphonic expression. Pairs of participles are especially common, as : accipientes . . . ac dimittentes, 8, 4 ; stantem ac dicentem, 29, 2. (See also 12, 7 ; 24, 2 ; 24, 3.)

Often it happens that two rhyming words or carefully balanced phrases are used with more regard for sound than sense, the second merely repeating in slightly different form the idea already expressed by the first. Thus we find : temerator atque contemptor, 12, 5 ; cupiditatis . . . ancillam et . . . avaritiae mancipium, 3, 2. (See also 8, 4 ; 17, 1 ; 36, 4.)

This balanced arrangement of words and phrases is commonly used also in presenting contrasted ideas. For example : non temeraria praeumptione, sed religiosa necessitate, 9, 2. (See also 4, 11 ; 8, 5 ; 12, 7.)

This paper presents only a general, preliminary survey of some of the more noticeable characteristics of the style of Eugippius, preparatory to a later more detailed investigation. To recapitulate the conclusions reached in this study, we have seen :

I. That in the *Vita Severini* adverbial usage is marked by a profuse use of adverbs, by the interchange of the positive and comparative degree as equivalents in intensity, by the disappearance of distinctions between adverbs of similar meaning, and by the frequent use of adverbs as mere connectives with little or no regard for their original force or signification.<sup>1</sup>

II. That Eugippius employs an extremely large number of abstract nouns, many of which have supplanted the more familiar words of classical Latin, and that such abstracts are used in varied combinations, often taking the place of adjectives or adverbs as well as of concrete nouns, and that they are frequent in stereotyped phrases where their use is redundant.

III. That he is prone to use words of like sound in pairs, and aims to obtain an effective style by the use of carefully balanced phrases.

<sup>1</sup> See *Classical Philology*, VIII, 436-444.

The first of these stylistic peculiarities seems to be a personal trait of Eugippius; the other two serve rather to show how he has been affected by the current Patristic Latin of the later periods, probably most by St. Augustine.

This paper will appear in the *American Journal of Philology*.

15. Note on Tacitus, *Dialogus*, 34, by Professor Frank Gardner Moore, of Columbia University.

In an interesting *opusculum* published in *Hermes*, XLVIII, 474 ff., Gudeman finds new evidence for the Tacitean authorship in an imitation of *Dialogus*, *i.e.*, in Eumenius; since this fact taken in connection with his imitations of the *Agricola* elsewhere makes it probable that he had access to a Ms. of the minor works.

The *Dialogus* passage contrasts the old-time training of the young orator by actual experience of the forum with the sham-battles of the rhetorical schools: *ita nec praceptor deerat, . . . nec adversarii et aemuli ferro, non rudibus [Mss. sudibus] dimicantes, etc.*, — a passage which Eumenius seems to have had in mind when pleading, in 297, for the restoration of the schools of Augustodunum (Autun). He apologizes for his momentary desertion of academic seclusion, to appear before a larger world: *Neque enim tanta me aut neglegentia aut confidentia tenet ut nesciam quanta sit inter hanc aciem fori et nostra illa secreta studiorum exercitia diversitas.* The antitheses which follow may be tabulated as follows:

[the rhetorical school]	[the forum]
ibi armantur ingenia, →	hic praeliantur.
ibi prolusio, →	hic pugna committitur.
illic semper telis splendidibus dimicatur. <sup>1</sup>	hic plerumque velut sudibus et saxis,
illic insignis ornato laudatur orator, ut, si uterque experiundi causa officia commutent,	hic sudore et quasi 'pulvere sordi- dus,'
alium quaedam triumphi schema deterreat.	alium quidam tubarum sonus et strepitus armorum,

— *pro Rest. Scholis*, 2.

<sup>1</sup> The rarity of *dimicare* as applied to the gladiatorial school is immaterial in the face of Tacitus' use of the word, *i.e.* — its only occurrence in his works.

Gudeman, however, appears unwilling to divorce the *tela splendentia* from figurative combat, in contrast with preliminary training, and in avoiding this lesser difficulty he accepts a much more questionable interpretation, which obliges us to assume that after the second *ibi/hic* the orator suddenly reverses his demonstratives, and says *hic<sup>3</sup>/illuc<sup>1</sup>* when he should normally have used *illuc/hic*. Admitting for the moment that gestures might make this proceeding less violent than at first appears, we find that we are next forced to account for another reversal of demonstratives immediately following; for *hic<sup>4</sup>/illuc<sup>2</sup>* correspond (except in order) to the first and second *ibi/hic*. That the orator, with all his show of blushes and embarrassment, should really be so confused as to invert his scheme without warning, and then, as suddenly repenting, should return to the original framework, is too much for us to believe.<sup>1</sup>

And yet Gudeman proposes to take *sudibus et saxis* of the schools, as a reminiscence of the old corruption *sudibus* in *Dialogus*, *i.c.* He considers *saxis* a senseless addition from other sources, and of course sees in *telis splendentibus* a parallel to *ferro, ib.* But a glance at *insignis ornatu* and *quaedam triumphi schema* below suffices to show that the display of glittering arms, etc., that never have seen real service is meant. Such is the rhetorician's "Kadettenfabrik," in contrast to the rough knocks given and taken in the actual conflicts of the bar, where one *often* makes use of any weapon that comes to hand. Thus *plerumque* has point, and *velut* is not a mere admission "dass dem Rhetor etwas nicht ganz in Ordnung schien." And we do not have to assume — how can we? — that Eumenius was ignorant of the fact that as weapons *sudes* were employed only in real warfare.

It is entirely reasonable to suppose that he knew the *Dialogus* passage, *sudibus* and all, and also that he had wit enough to adapt it to his own purposes. Professor Gudeman prefers to think him incapable of anything better than a mechanical reproduction, not without meaningless padding,— a thesis which can be defended only by rashly abandoning the parallel lines running straight down through the passage. Surely this is not so small a *clinamen* that courtesy requires a concession which we are nowhere even asked to make. Is it not far easier to believe that *telis splendentibus* is unexpectedly applied to the schools? After all it is not the daily drill of the gladiatorial

<sup>1</sup> The need of variety in a passage of this kind is fully met by the chiasmus, *ibi<sup>2</sup> hic<sup>2</sup> hic<sup>3</sup> illuc<sup>1</sup>*.

school which furnishes this part of the imagery, but some dress-parade occasion, when the *tela* were real, but merely for show, and the conflict a sham-battle.

16. Humor in Three Philosophical Dialogues of Lucian, by Professor John Cunningham Robertson, of St. Stephen's College.

The word 'humor' here describes any word, phrase, or passage whose purpose or tendency is to cause laughter; including humor in the narrower sense, wit, irony, and sarcasm.

Lucian's fame rests largely upon his humor and his constant treatment of Philosophy. Three dialogues well illustrating both are the *Sale of Lives*, the *Fisherman*, and the *Icaromenippus*.

Each dialogue is broadly humorous in its outlines, besides being humorous in its parts. To examine the humor of the parts, i.e. of special words, phrases, and passages, after briefly sketching the humor of each dialogue as a whole, is the object of the paper which is here summarized.

The humor of the three dialogues is at the expense of Philosophy, or rather of sham philosophers. In the *Fisherman* alone, a serious purpose also appears—in several consecutive serious pages wherein Lucian defends his attitude toward Philosophy.

The present summary cannot sketch the humor of each dialogue as a whole, since lack of space forbids an analysis of each. We pass, therefore, to a consideration of the humor in the parts.

As humor and wit cannot be kept strictly apart, no more can humor of thought (fact) and humor of diction. The dividing line is not definite.

Much of the humor of diction in the three dialogues can be classified, much cannot. Moreover, there are words and passages as to which it is doubtful whether there is any humorous intent.

The notes to the editions of Williams and of Allinson furnish much aid in the study of Lucian's humor.

Following is an attempt to classify the kinds of humor in the three dialogues.

*Parody.* Humorous parody might be defined as a prose or verse quotation altered to produce a humorous effect. In the *Fisherman*, 6 cases; *Sale*, etc., 1 case; *Icarom.*, 3 cases. There are also cases of humorous quotation *without alteration*—not parody. *Fisherman*, 7 cases; *Sale*, etc., 1 case; *Icarom.*, 3 cases. Moreover, there are

cases of parody in the broader sense—see the *Standard Dictionary*, s.v.—‘any burlesque imitation of something serious.’ *Sale*, etc., 5 cases; *Icarom.*, 2 cases.

Examples. Humorous parody: *Sale*, etc., 9: Ἡ φρήν σοι ἀλγήσει, ἡ δὲ γλῶσσα ἔσται ἀνάλγητος, parodying Eur. *Hip̄pol.* 612. Humorous quotation: *Fisherman*, 22, ὡς ὁ μέγας ἐν οὐρανῷ Ζεὺς πτηνὸν ἄρμα ἐλαύνων ἀγανακτήσειν ἄν, εἰ μὴ οὐτος ὑπόσχοι τὴν δίκην, from Plat. *Phaedr.* 246 E. Parody in the broader sense: *Sale*, etc., 10, the parodic description of the Cynics. These three sources furnish more humor in the three dialogues than any other humorous device.

*Asyndeton*. *Fisherman*, 6 cases; *Sale*, etc., 5 cases; *Icarom.*, 3 cases. Of words, cola, or sentences. Not always of undoubtedly humorous intent: e.g. (of words) *Fisherman*, 42: πήρα πώγων κολακεύα ἀναισχυντία βακτηρία λιχνεία συλλογισμὸς φιλαργυρία.

*Anaphora*. *Sale*, etc., 4 cases: e.g. 20: μόνος οὗτος σοφός, μόνος καλός, μόνος δίκαιος ἀνδρεῖος βασιλεὺς ὅγτωρ πλούσιος νομοθέτης καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ὅπσα ἔστιν (anaphora with asyndeton).

*Paronomasia*. Only in the form of the pun. *Fisherman*, 4 cases; *Sale*, etc., 10; *Icarom.*, 2: e.g. *Fisherman*, 51, a pun on the name of the philosopher Chrysippus and χρυσίον.

*Gorgianic Figures*. *Fisherman*, 1 case, *Icarom.*, 1, e.g. *Icarom.*, 21: ἦν μὴ τοὺς φυσικοὺς ἐκείνους ἐπιτράψῃ καὶ τοὺς διαλεκτικοὺς ἐπιστομίσῃ καὶ τὴν Στοὰν κατασκάψῃ καὶ τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν καταφλέξῃ (isocolon and homoioteleuton).

*Humorous Endings*. *Fisherman*, 4 cases, e.g. 19, where Lucian, asked his name, replies: Ἐμοὶ Παρρησιάδης Ἄληθίωνος τοῦ Ἐλεγξικλέους.

*Anticlimax*. *Sale*, etc., 1 case, 2: ἀριθμητικήν, ἀστρονομίαν, τερατείαν, γεωμετρίαν, μουσικήν, γοητείαν.

*Humorous Oaths*. *Sale*, etc., 2 cases, *Icarom.*, 2: e.g. *Sale*, etc., 4: Οὐ μὰ τὸν μέγιστον τούνν ὄρκον τὰ Τέτταρα. . . .

*Humorous Plurals*. *Icarom.*, 3 cases; e.g. 1: ἡλίους καὶ σελήνας.

*Humorous Proverbs*. *Fisherman*, 1 case, 37: Ἡρακλῆς, φασί, καὶ πίθηκος.

*Humorous Metaphors*. *Fisherman*, 6 cases, *Sale*, etc., 4, *Icarom.*, 6; e.g. *Icarom.*, 27: τοὺς μετοίκους τούτους καὶ ἀμφιβόλους θεούς.

*Humorous Simile*. *Fisherman*, 2 cases, *Sale*, etc., 2 cases, *Icarom.*, 6 cases; e.g. *Icarom.*, 17, human beings compared to a multitude of choruses.

*Humorous Application of Philosophical Words.* *Sale*, etc., 6 cases, *Fisherman* (35, ἀδιάφορον).

*Humorous Coined Words.* *Fisherman*, 2 cases, 47: ἀλωπεκίας and πιθηκοφόρους.

*Humorous Combination of Physical and Mental Characteristics,* *Fisherman*, 42: πήρα πώγων κολακεία ἀναισχυντία βακτηρία λιχεία συλλογισμὸς φιλαργυρία.

*Humorous Description of Philosophical Sects by Outer Characteristics*, e.g. *Sale*, etc., 7, the Cynic philosopher.

*Humorous Story.* *Fisherman*, 36.

*Humorous Stock Joke*, the Pythagorean aversion to beans, *Sale*, etc., 6.

As to the humor of thought, as distinguished from humor of diction, to gain an idea of that, the dialogues should be read. A collection of the instances of humor of thought in the three dialogues revealed that the *Icaromenippus* contains more than the other two dialogues,—the *Fisherman*, though longest, containing least.

Such a study as this may have value for two classes of persons,—the student or teacher of Greek literature, and the professional humorist who must master the works of his humorous predecessors, ancient and modern. And Lucian is very modern.

#### 17. Notes on Suetonius, by Professor John C. Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania.

i. In *Jul.* 19, 2, eadem ob causam opera ab optimatibus data est ut provinciae futuris consulibus minimi negotii, *id est silvae callesque*, decernerentur, the reference unquestionably is to the assignment, in accordance with the Sempronian law, of the provinces which the consuls were to govern at the close of their term; note the plural *futuris consulibus*. The provinces are further defined, either by Suetonius or by some scribe, with the words *id est silvae callesque*. On this phrase Willem, *Le sénat de la rép. rom.*, II, 576, n. 5, makes the following comment: “Les mots *id est silvae callesque*, qui n’ont pas été expliqués jusqu’ici et qui sont inexplicables, sont une glose, comme le *id est* l’indique, d’un grammairien peu au courant des institutions de l’époque . . . les *silvae callesque* n’ont jamais été des provinces consulaires.” It is true that the phrase *silvae callesque* has never been satisfactorily explained, and it is unique; for the view of Casaubon that we have a parallel in Tac. *Ann.* IV, 27 (et erat isdem regionibus Curtius Lupus *quaestor*, cui *provincia* vetere ex more *calles* evenerant)

may be rejected without hesitation, whether we read *calles* with the MSS. or *Cales*, with Nipperdey and Mommsen. But that it is a gloss is surely not proven by the use of *id est*: cf. *Jul.* 56, 6; *Aug.* 32, 3; 88; 97, 2; *Tib.* 24, 1; *Galb.* 3, 1; 8, 2; *Vesp.* 11; *Dom.* 17, 1, with the comments or equally significant silence of the editors; also Baumgarten-Crusius, *s.v. id est*.

In considering whether any passage is a gloss or not, the question may fairly be asked, whether it throws light on the words which it is supposed to define. In this case the answer must be in the negative; for *silvae callesque* furnishes the only difficulty in an otherwise clear sentence. Another reasonable query is, whether the alleged gloss is more likely to have been written by the author or by some scribe. Now it is not easy to understand how any scribe could have known of the existence of a quaestor's "province," or sphere of duty, so obscure that it is referred to but once in our extant literature (*Tac. Ann.* iv, 27); or if he did know of it, how he could possibly have confounded it with the provinces assigned to *two consuls* to govern. If this be admitted, we may dismiss the idea that *silvae callesque* was written by "un grammairien peu au courant des institutions de l'époque," and take it as a correct enough, although obviously colloquial, designation of provinces *minimi negotii*, which did not require a great army or offer opportunities for distinction; that is, "mere woods and pastures." It is most easily understood as a bit of political slang (see *Class. Jour.* vii, 126), which would have been familiar to Suetonius, but hardly to a scribe or grammarian of later times. It is possible, though less probable, that it was a new coinage for the occasion, in which case also it is more naturally attributed to Suetonius than to a copyist. In any event it is difficult to regard it as a gloss, or to explain it in any other way than the one which I have suggested.

2. In *Aug.* 53, 2 (non temere urbe oppidove ullo egressus est . . . nisi vespera aut noctu, ne quem officii causa inquietaret. In consulatu peribus fere, extra consulatum saepe *adoperta* sella per publicum incessit) the MSS. are unanimous for *adoperta*, but Roth, Shuckburgh, and Preud'homme read *adaperta*. Shuckburgh says: "to ride with the curtains of the *lectica* closed was a sign of pride," citing *Cic. Phil.* ii, 106; *Gell.* x, 3, 5; *Mart.* xi, 98, 12. But in none of these passages is there any suggestion of pride. Martial refers to a man who rode thus to escape the *basiatores*, Cicero to one who was carried through the city *ut mortuus*, while the costly joke of the unhappy

peasant in Gellius was doubtless of the same character as Cicero's quip. The man was too "dead and alive" to travel like a live man. In fact, we have better reason for assuming that it was a sign of pride and ostentation to ride in an open litter; see Juv. 1, 64 ff. The suggestion of Lipsius, that Augustus rode in a closed litter for the same reason that led him to enter and leave towns at night,—ne quem officii causa inquietaret,—is natural, since the two habits are mentioned together. Furthermore, the emperor's custom of napping as he rode (*Aug.* 78, 2) would be easier and less conspicuous in a closed litter.

It has been assumed with Lipsius and, to judge from the passages which he cites, with Shuckburgh, that Suetonius here uses *sella* for *lectica*. Although this is rare, and, according to Blümner, *Privatalt.* 445, n. 11, is never done, the supposition nevertheless seems reasonable, in view of the emperor's habits and state of health, and because we have but this single reference to his use of a *sella* and seven to his using a *lectica*. This question, however, does not affect that of the choice between *adoperta* and *adaperta*, since what has been said of the *lectica* in that connection applies equally well to the *sella*.

3. In *Aug.* 76, 2 (panis unciam cum paucis acinis uvae duracinae comedit) it is clear that *acinis* refers to the individual grapes of a cluster, and Shuckburgh's literal translation, "berries of hard-berried grape," is correct. He explains it, however, as meaning "a few dried raisins," which is also the rendering of Thomson-Forester. But the term for raisins is *uva passa* of the cluster and *acinus passus* of the individuals; we may perhaps give the latter meaning also to *aridum acinum* in Hor. *Serm.* II, 6, 85, unless the reference is to some kind of a dried berry. Furthermore, the derivation, use, and meaning of *dur-acinus* do not justify that translation. Georges, Stahr, and Holland give the meaning 'hard-skinned' or 'hard-coated,' although Holland, with a truer feeling for the meaning of the word, adds "or, with hard kernels." Since *acinus* means, first 'a berry' and then 'a seed,' 'hard-seeded' would be correct enough, if it were not meaningless. 'Hard-berried' is the natural meaning (see also Forcellini-De Vit), and *uuae duracinae* were grapes with a firm, hard pulp, suited for eating, but not so well adapted to the making of wine; see Mart. XIII, 22; Colum. III, 2, who defines them as *firmi durique acini*. This meaning also suits the application of *duracinus* to other fruits, certainly that of Pliny (*N.H.* xv, 113) to a clingstone peach, and probably that to a kind of cherry and to the *pira Crustumina*. Nei-

ther of the last two could reasonably be described as 'hard-seeded,' since all cherries have that characteristic and it is meaningless as applied to pears. Since a hard-skinned fruit would give the impression to the touch of being firm-fleshed, the former meaning is not in itself impossible, but it does not suit Pliny's description of the peach, or Columella's of the grape, to say nothing of other cases.

18. The Witch Scene in Lucan (*Pharsalia*, vi, 419 sqq.), by Professor H. J. Rose, of McGill University.

An unfortunate tendency of the Stoics, especially the later sects, was to consider that any idea which had long found credence among many men must be largely true, and to defend such ideas along pseudo-rational lines, as supporting their own supernaturalism. Such an attitude is shown by their adoption of the *consensus gentium* argument in theology; it is further illustrated by their patronage of astrology. It is therefore not surprising that the Stoic Lucan has a good knowledge of Black Magic, as is shown by the scene under discussion.

The chief points are: (1) 508 sqq., Erichtho will dwell in no city. The cities would not desire her certainly, for her presence would surely violate the *pax deorum*; but also Erichtho might well fear that her charms would be less effectual in the presence, say, of the rites of Apollo Alexikakos.

(2) Her materials. These seem to be chiefly bits of dead bodies, 533 sqq. These were actually used by ancient witches; see Petron. 63, Apuleius *Met.* i, 21 sqq., and especially Tac. *Ann.* ii, 69, 5, *humanorum corporum reliquiae . . . quis creditur animas numinibus infernis sacrari*. What did the witches want them for? Possibly cannibal feasts for one thing; also necromancy,—but a fresh and unblemished corpse is used for this, 619 sqq.; again, messages are sent by the mouth of the dying, 564; this custom survives, see Lawson, *Modern Greek Folk-lore*, 345. But how are the *reliquiae* supposed to act?

(a) Perhaps as poisons. The dead are poisonous in an Australian belief; see Howitt, *Tribes of S.-E. Australia*, 362. But no exact classical parallel.

(b) Human flesh would make a more realistic substitute for the conventional wax doll in such charms as those described in Theok. ii. Animals' flesh is still occasionally so used, as any anthropological museum will show. Human flesh would be still better.

(c) Most likely, however, that this is the underlying idea: the dead have a sort of magnetism and can draw the living after them to the under-world. Cf. the avoidance of the dead or dying, e.g., by the Lenguas (Grubb, *An Unknown People*, 161), the Manipuris (Hodson, *Naga Tribes*, 166), and in Ontario (*Folk-Lore*, XXIV, ii, 223). Classical examples, XII Tables, x, 1, Bruns; Plutarch, *QR*, 5; Eur. *I.T.* 947 sqq., and many others. Under polytheism the form this idea would naturally take would be, as Tacitus says, that by means of the dead one could make over the living to the *infernal gods*. So in Dion. Hal. II, 10, 3, *sacer*, practically = 'tabu,' becomes  $\theta\bar{\nu}\mu\alpha\tau\bar{\nu}$   $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\chi\theta\nu\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\Delta\iota\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ . Ideas (a) and (b) might result from (c). Another off-shoot is illustrated in 543 sqq., the collection of instruments of execution or suicide. These have caused death and may do so again; cf. Verg. *Aen.* x, 333–335.

Again, Erichtho may sometimes want these fragments for beneficial magic (cf. 531–532). A bit of a tombstone and a cross-nail are so used, Lucian, *Philops.* II, 17; a modern example, *Folk-Lore*, XXIII, i, 17.

Use of unborn babes, 558–559. Not simply magical (as in India, Thurston, *Omens and Superstitions of S. India*, 227). A sort of religious rite (*aris*, 559); the gods are given the life of one who should live to spare one who should die. Cf. 710; Ov. *Met.* VII, 167; and the story of Alkestis.

(3) The incantation, especially 730–749. (a) 732, nomine uero. The knowledge of the true name gives power over its bearer. The ordinary names of the Furies (Tisiphone, etc.) are mere descriptions. This idea is very common, e.g. Plin. *N.H.* III, 65, Plut. *QR*, 61. Similar is 736; a monster is helpless in his true form; cf. the legends of Proteus and of Thetis; 739 sqq., an idea less common in the classical field,<sup>1</sup> that a similar power is given by reciting the true story; see *Kalevala*, runo ix, tale of Iron; cf. Stewart, *Myths of Plato*, 203 sqq.; Comparetti, *Traditional Poetry of the Finns*, 281 sqq. This, perhaps, is why an unfinished tale is  $\omega\bar{\nu}\theta\bar{\epsilon}\mu\bar{\nu}$ , Plat. *Gorg.* 505 d; cf. Legg. vi, 752 a. Originally it was *ineffectual*, not *impious*.

742 sqq. The words *pessime mundi arbitri* simply refer to Pluto. The three sons of Kronos are all *arbitri mundi*, since between them they rule the universe; Pluto is *pessimus* of the three in dominions and character. But 744 sqq. refer probably to Ahriman. Since Micyllus' time (1503–1558) they have been taken to allude to Demo-

<sup>1</sup> Some classical and post-classical examples, with further references, in Heim, *Incantamenta magica Gr. Lat.* 495 sqq.

gorgon; cf. Stat. *Theb.* 516 and schol. *ad loc.* Demogorgon is indeed a mystic and it would seem a magical divinity; see Roscher's *Lexikon*, s.v.; but (a) Statius seems to imply, and the schol. still more definitely, that he is a good god. This being so, it is odd that Erichtho should worship him. (b) Positive evidence of the nature of the being she threatens to invoke is given by 749–750, which places him at the bottom of the Homeric Tartaros, Θ 16. This might merely put him among the followers of Kronos, *ibid.* 479, but the following words, *Stygias qui peierat undas*, seem to settle the matter. If he always breaks the oath which Zeus never breaks, surely he is an anti-Zeus, an Oriental Ahriman or Satan. Cumont, therefore (*Réligions Orientales*, 266, American trans.), is right in finding Ahriman in this passage, although he finds him in the wrong place, namely 742. The same work gives evidence that he was becoming known in the Greco-Roman world.

Possibly Statius also knew something of Ahriman; cf. *Theb.* xi, 443–446, a passage which Butler (*Post-Augustan Poetry*, 226) not unjustly considers Miltonic in its tone.

#### 19. An Additional Note on the History of Certain MSS. of Petronius, by Dr. Evan T. Sage, of the University of Pittsburgh.

This paper supplements an earlier discussion (read before the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast in April, 1913; see below, p. lxvi). By the aid of photographs not then accessible, the attempt is made to decide the relation of two leaves of Petronius (Va) bound in a volume of Plautus at Leyden, to the incomplete Bernensis 357 (B). This question, vigorously debated by Bücheler and Beck, was of necessity left open before. Comparison of the hands and external evidence seem to show that the two MSS. were originally one, as Bücheler (following Mommsen) had contended. The photographs make it possible to correct a number of errors in the apparatus of Bücheler and Beck.

Bücheler identified B with a Ms. used by Pithoeus and called by him *Altissiodurensis*, and his view has been accepted by Usener, Traube, and Manitius in turn. But readings of the two MSS., taken mainly from Bücheler himself, show that the two MSS. were not the same. There seems to be no other ground for believing that B came from Auxerre, though this is not excluded. It is practically certain that B belonged to Pierre Daniel, who acquired most of the Fleury

library. Petronius was known in the Middle Ages and Renaissance at both places; there was a valuable Ms. at Fleury and a lexicon quoting the *Satirae*, while Heirc of Auxerre was acquainted with Petronius. The indications point rather to Fleury as the home of B, though the lack of certain knowledge of these libraries makes a more positive statement impossible.

20. A Preliminary Survey of the Manuscripts of Aeschylus, by Professor Herbert Weir Smyth, of Harvard University.

There exist about one hundred MSS. of Aeschylus, many of which, containing only the *Persae*, *Septem adversus Thebas*, and *Prometheus*, are not mentioned in any edition of the poet. It is the purpose of this survey to give a detailed statement, so far as is possible, of all the MSS., together with such palaeographical and other information as may be of service to the textual critic who is interested in following the course of Aeschylean tradition from the tenth to the sixteenth century. The paper will be published at a later date.

21. Does *yaunā takabarā* (Dar. NRa) Signify 'Shield (*i.e.* Petasos)-wearing Ionians'? by Professor Herbert Cushing Tolman of Vanderbilt University.

Among the various interpretations of *takabarā* one of the most recent is that of Andreas, "die petasos tragenden," (*Verhandlungen des 13 Internationalen Orientalisten Kongresses*, 96 ff., 1904), an epithet which he refers specifically to the Macedonians. The Babylonian version seems to render the expression by a paraphrase, [matuyd]-ma-nu ša-nu tú ša ma-gi-na-ta ina kakkadi-su-nu na-šu-u, "other Ionians who wear (or bear) the shields on their head." (Cf. Weissbach, *Die Keilinschriften am Grabe des Darius*, 1911.) Does this mean, as Weissbach supposes, that the petasos to the Babylonian resembled a shield and that the Persian epithet refers to this peculiar head-covering? If it be so, we should expect to find such distinction clearly marked on the royal graves in the sculptured type of the *yaunā takabarā* supporting the throne. This is not the case, for the relief on the tombs both at Naṣṣi-Rustam and Persepolis show the petasos worn by the *yauna* "Ionian" (clearly seen on Xerxes' grave), the *skudra* "Thracian" (clearly seen on grave of Darius II) as well as by the *yaunā takabarā* (clearly seen on graves of Xerxes and Darius II). The reliefs of the *yauna* and the *yaunā takabarā* show the regular Greek costume, *i.e.* chiton and chlamys, petasos, and

sword slung from the shoulder. If the monuments exhibit the same dress, how could an epithet be justified which seems explicitly to imply a marked difference? Again, while the petasos is worn on the Grave of Darius II by the *skudra* "Thracian," yet on the Grave of Artaxerxes II he wears a slightly pointed cap overlapping the ears somewhat like the Scythian head-dress. This is doubtless due to the conception of the sculptor of this late relief, and the mistake is easily explained since the dress of the *skudra* in all other particulars is Scythian, consisting of trousers, and a trimmed cloak open at the neck and cut away at the bottom. If a distinctive epithet were needed, it seems as if it should apply to the *skudra* since the petasos is the only portion of his costume which differentiates him from the Scythian.

While the Babylonian expression is descriptive, yet it must be admitted that the Persian is ambiguous. Granted that *taka* corresponds to the Bab. *ma-gi-na-ta* in the sense of "shield," the epithet *takabarā* would naturally be interpreted as "shield-bearing," since there is nothing in the term to suggest a shield-formed hat worn on the head.

In the inscription of Darius on the south retaining wall of the terrace (Pers. e.) the Ionians are differentiated as "those of the mainland and those on the sea," *yaunā tyaiy uškahyā utā tyaiy drayahyā*, 13-14. As corresponding to the latter division I had suggested for *takabarā* the interpretation "sea-faring" (YAv. *taka*, "water course" + *bara*, cf. *asabāri*, Tolman, *Lexicon*, 91). In that case the phrase of the Bab. version would be entirely supplementary, describing a characteristic of the Ionian which appeared striking to the Babylonians themselves. We have evidence of lack of correspondence in the trilingual version of this inscription. For example: Elam. *te-nu-um-da-ut-ti-ra*, "giver of the sacred law," where if we relied on this word for a supplement for the Persian we should restore \* *dainadā-tāram*, yet the text gives the regular *framātāram*, "chief"; Bab. [ilu ina] *ilani'mes rabu-u, i'u-a-hu-ur-ma-az-da* "great god among gods is Auramazda," for Pers. *baga vazarkha auramazdā*, "great god is Auramazda"; Pers. *ariya ariya ciθra*, "an Aryan, of Aryan lineage," omitted in Bab. The Pers. *auramazdā yaθā avaina imām būmim yau . . .*, "when Auramazda saw this earth in commotion," the Bab. renders, *a-ḥu-ur-ma-az-da' ki i-mu-ru matate'meš an-ni-ti ni-ik-ra-ma a-na l[i]b-bi a-ḥa-meš*, "when Auramazda saw these lands hostile and in mutual strife." The Elam. *tur-na-inti hu-pi-me-ir tur-na-inti*, "thou shalt know, thou shalt know," is for the Pers.

*xšnāsāhy adatay azdā bavā[t]iy*, “thou shalt know, then to thee shall be the knowledge,” and repeated for latter expression in l. 36. The Pers. [*hac*]ā *parsā*, “far from Persia,” finds as its equivalent in Bab. *ru-ú-ku ul-tu mati-šu*, “far from his own land.” We might mention how in the Behistan Inscription the Bab. (iv, 67) adds failure to bring sacrifice to the warnings of the king for the preservation of his memorial after the customary Assyrian phraseology, as well as the Elam. supplementary clause (iv, 62) *u-ra-mas-da “na-ap ḫarri-ya-na-um*, “Auramazda, the god of the Aryans.”

Let us restore what must have been the ordinary Persian word for “shield.” It is seen in New Pers. *sipara* and the Hesych. phrase σπαραβάπαι· οἱ γερ(δ)όφοροι. Consequently we have little doubt that the form was \**spara*. The *sparā* (γέρρα), “wicker shields,” form part of the equipment of the door-keepers sculptured on the tacara of Darius, the South-east Building, and the Hall of 100 Columns at Persepolis, and corroborate the account of the Greek writers; cf. Hdt. vii, 61, ἀντὶ δὲ ἀσπίδων γέρρα: ix, 61, φράξαντες γὰρ τὰ γέρρα οἱ Πέρσαι ἀπέσαν τῶν τοξευμάτων πολλὰ ἀφειδέως. It would be this wicker shield and not the notched shield carried by the guard as seen in the sculptures of Persepolis (e.g. the Audience Relief, Hall of 100 Columns) which would suggest the Macedonian petasos. We should expect, therefore, \**sparabarā* as the epithet implying the figurative meaning suggested.

The Bab. *ma-gi-na-ta* would correspond to the Hebrew מִגְנָת, 2 Ch. 23, 9, used metaphorically for “defence” and applied in Jb. 41, 7 to the scale-like covering of the crocodile. The Pers. *taka* might be derived from I. E. *teñk* > Skt. *tank*, “draw together,” Lit. *tankus*, “thick.” This root Ullenbach (*Etym. Wb.* 107) sees in Av. *taxma*, “strong,” the same word, of course, which appears in the first element of Anc. Pers. name *taxma-spada*, “possessing army of heroes”; cf. Middle Pers. *tak*, Turfan MSS., *tahmikā*, New Pers. *tahm*. If such etymology be correct, *taka* might refer to a close defensive array of the Greek phalanx, which the Bab. version paraphrases as “shields borne on the head.” For the impression which such defence employed by Psammethicus made on the light-armed Egyptians, cf. Mallet, *Les Premiers Établissements des Grecs en Egypte*, 38 ff. To the oriental the compact defensive armor of the Ionian troops would be a marked feature, and it would not be surprising if the epithet *takabarā* had reference to this rather than to any mode of dress. In that case the word would signify “shelter-bearing.”

# PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST

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## ***APRIL MEETING***

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### I. PROGRAMME

SATURDAY, APRIL 12

FIRST SESSION, 9.20 O'CLOCK A.M.

ALFRED SOLOMON

Chateaubriand and the Bible, with Special Reference to *Atala* (read by title)

EVAN T. SAGE

Notes on the History of Certain MSS. of Petronius (p. lxvi)

R. SCHEVILL

A Word on the Romances of Chivalry (p. lxviii)

BRUCE McCULLY

Chivalry in Chaucer (p. lxv)

A. L. GUÉRARD

The Religious Attitudes of Barbey d'Aurevilly

ALLEN R. BENHAM

Some Social Implications of the *Vision of . . . Piers the Plowman*  
(p. lix)

H. R. FAIRCLOUGH

Note on *quod . . . contuderit*, Horace, *Carm.* iv, 3, 8 (p. lxiii)

F. S. GRAVES

The Political Use of the Stage during the Reign of James I (p. lxv)

JOINT SESSION WITH THE SAN FRANCISCO SOCIETY OF  
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

2.15 O'CLOCK P.M.

J. T. CLARK

Some Features of Lexicographical Vitality in French

A. L. KROEGER

Linguistic Evidence on the Pre-history of California

HENRY DAVID GRAY

The Allegory in Lyly's *Endimion*

CHARLES HILL-TOUT

Have We Found the Source of the Phoenician Alphabet?

SAMUEL A. CHAMBERS

The Terror-Novel in England and France; an Episode of the Pre-Romantic Epoch (p. lix)

RABBI MARTIN A. MEYER

The Royal Succession in Israel

CAROLINE BATES SINGLETON

Influence of Ossian on Chateaubriand

GEORGE HEMPL

The Hittites and their Kin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> To be published elsewhere.

## II. MINUTES

At the last annual meeting of the Association it was decided to hold two meetings in 1913, the regular one in November, and the other some time during the spring in conjunction with the Pacific Association of Scientific Societies. The spring meeting was held at the University of California, April 12, the President, Professor Colbert Searles, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, presiding.

### FIRST SESSION

Saturday morning, April 12.

The meeting was called to order at 9.20 A.M. by the President, in California Hall (room 109). This session was devoted to the reading of papers. The number of persons present was thirty-one.

### JOINT SESSION WITH THE SAN FRANCISCO SOCIETY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

Saturday afternoon, April 12.

The Societies met at 2.15 P.M. in California Hall (room 101), Professor Searles, President of the Philological Association, presiding.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Regents of the University of California for the use of the rooms where the meetings of the Association were held.

The programme being much longer than usual, there was no opportunity for a meeting of the Executive Committee. Through correspondence, however, the following persons were subsequently elected to membership by the Committee:—

Professor Bruce McCully, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

Mr. Francesco Ventresca, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

Mr. Alfred Solomon, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Dr. Evan T. Sage, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Professor Allen R. Benham, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

### III. ABSTRACTS

1. Some Social Implications of the *Vision of . . . Piers the Plowman*, by Professor Allen R. Benham, of the University of Washington.

*The Vision of William Concerning Piers the Plowman* is one of the most interesting products of an age of protest against the medieval system in Church and State. Its author, whether one or many, has vivid powers of observation, and gives us strikingly realistic pictures of the life of his time. The attitude of the poem or poems is critical of many of the practices in contemporary society, but its writer is not a reformer in the true sense. He is rightly called a prophet, in that he wishes to restore the medieval system, which he believes to be essentially sound, to its early purity.

2. The Terror-Novel in England and France (1764-1825): an Episode of the Pre-Romantic Epoch, by Professor Samuel A. Chambers, formerly of the University of California.

The paper is a contribution to the study of French romanticism, a movement that is so little understood that even such critics as Brunetière, Faguet, and Lanson have been unable to give a definition of it. A people in its contact with a foreign nation is influenced only by the ideas and sentiments that it can assimilate. Now, great writers and great movements are national in character, and by that very token not easily assimilated by a foreign people. The French are not romantic, and could not understand the English or German romantic movement. Shakespeare and Schiller were their gods, it is true, but unknown gods; they were really led by the Ossians and Gessners, and by minor movements, such as the one indicated here.

Popular fiction in France is the outgrowth of the democratic spirit of the latter part of the eighteenth century, aided by the sentimentality (*sensibilité, sensiblerie*) which characterized that epoch. The bloody scenes of the Revolution contributed also, no doubt, to the creation of an atmosphere in which terror-literature might thrive, but the influence was indirect; the type would have arisen just the same.

This fiction was a product of Rousseauism through the medium of Restif de la Bretonne, "le Rousseau du ruisseau." The type was definitely established during the Revolution (1793-1800) by Pigault-Lebrun (*Mon Oncle Thomas*, 1799) and Ducray-Duminil (*Coelina, ou*

*l'Enfant du Mystère*, 1798). The former is given to burlesque, and the latter to moralizing, but both agree in presenting some mysterious child of the people in an atmosphere of ruined castles, where vice is punished and oppressed virtue receives its reward.

The same conditions which produced this *roman populaire* produced the melodrama, which is *drame populaire*, an outgrowth of the dramatic theories of Diderot and Mercier: this, also, was definitely founded before 1800. This popular literature in its two forms was exciting, full of thrills, and had a dash of mystery, but it lacked many elements necessary to bring the type to its fruition; these elements were furnished by the introduction of the English terror-novel (translation of Anne Radcliffe, 1797), whose effect on the French can be judged by the names they applied to it. It was to them *roman noir*, *roman frénétique*, *roman surnaturel*, and even *roman du cauchemar*.

The forerunner of the English type was Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto* (1764), a book full of mysterious happenings, but, after all, chiefly *fantastic*, since it was written to feed the author's dilettante taste for the Gothic. Anne Radcliffe (*Mysteries of the Castle of Udolpho*, 1795) introduced the element of *terror*. Her plots wade in blood, the dialogue is a succession of gasps, the scenes, a series of cold shivers. Still, there is something lacking in her novels; namely, the *supernatural*. Her ghosts are not real ghosts but hallucinations, some distorted tree or broken rock, which in the moonlight is taken for a phantom. She constantly suggests supernatural influences, but as constantly explains them by natural causes.

Matthew Lewis (*The Monk*, 1795) went deeper into blood and terror than did Mrs. Radcliffe. The thesis of the author is the impossibility of clerical celibacy. Ambrosio, a monk, tempted by the devil and the flesh, is forced into a series of diabolical and frightful acts, among which wholesale murder and arson are mild recreations. In fact, Lewis represents the complete sway of the invisible world over the visible. The book is a masterpiece and had a crowd of imitators, each vying with the other in the presentation of *sombre horror*.

Into *Melmoth, the Wanderer* (1820) the Rev. Charles Maturin introduces a pact with the devil, and *Satanism*. Melmoth is a fabulous hero, born in the fifteenth century but still living in the nineteenth. It is his destiny to have immortal life, provided that he can from time to time deliver souls to the devil; thus, we find him, among the wretched and dying, everywhere tempting human weakness and pro-

posing his abominable bargain. When, finally, even his fabulous wealth can secure no victim, he himself falls into the hands of the demon. The influence of the book was very great.

These new elements were introduced and reintroduced into France between the years 1795 and 1820, and under their influence both melodrama and popular fiction had a tremendous revival. In fact, from 1800 to 1830 melodrama was the reigning type ; the great actors and actresses, Frédéric Lemaître and Marie Dorval were actors of melodrama. The fiction, too, was chiefly of this kind, the vogue of the *roman personnel* being slight in comparison, and the *roman historique* being, for the most part, popular fiction. Pixérécourt, "le Corneille du mélodrame," its founder, had immense success between 1800 and 1835 ; he produced 120 plays, represented at least 500 times apiece. *L'Homme à trois visages* was played 1022 times, and *Le Pèlerin blanc* more than 1500 times. He went down only when melodrama passed into romantic drama, and when Hugo and Dumas stole his thunder. Caigniez and Ducange were scarcely less popular.

The popular novel had an equal vogue, and in the *Cabinets de lecture*, recently established, was catalogued even with regard to its content under such rubrics as ghostly, supernatural, diabolical, fantastic. In about 1812 there was a revival of the taste for the mysterious, which, with many, was no longer a fancy but a religious belief, as this was the period of Spiritualism. In 1817, Mme. de Chatenet, an aristocrat, translated Mrs. Radcliffe ; in 1820, *Melmoth* was written, and translated at once into French ; at this time, also, every one who could was producing pale imitations of *The Monk* ; at this date began the esthetic utilization of this material by the romantics. In 1830, there was another revival of the penchant for mystery, and from this time on it was definitely coupled with artistic expression.

The contention of the paper is that the terror-novel was a vital influence in French literature ; it took possession of two of the literary types ; its effect on the great Romantic writers is beyond question, as the following sketch will indicate.

1. The melodrama passed bodily into Romantic drama, of which it became the basis.

2. The *roman populaire* was cultivated by the novelists from Eugène Suë to Balzac and Zola. Such writers as Eugène Suë, Frédéric Soulié, Paul Féval, were professional writers of the *roman noir* and serious rivals of Hugo and Dumas. Scribe produces *Robert*

*le Diable* and *La Nonne Sanglante*, both taken almost bodily from *The Monk*, Mérimée's *Vénus d'Ille* and *Âmes du Purgatoire* have the same source, and his taste for violent and sombre stories is in line with the terror-novel. Nodier is a frank admirer of melodrama and his *Jean Sbogar*, nobleman and bandit, was a hero of the popular stage everywhere. Balzac frankly admits his debt to the writers of popular fiction. He calls Maturin the most original writer of Great Britain, and *Melmoth* was with him during the whole of his career. We can never forget that Balzac began with *L'Héritière de Birague* (1821), *Argou le Pirate* (1824), and *Jane la Pâle* (1825), which are out-and-out terror-novels. Balzac is fundamentally a terror-novelist, and it is only this fact that will explain that which is excessive in his work. He has not only whole stories (*La Grande Bretèche ou les trois Vengeances*), but characters like Vautrin, and episodes like the "finger of God" in *Ursule Mirouët*, which come from this source in him. [See Lebreton (*Vie de Balzac*), who has gone rather fully into this phase.] There has been as yet no proper study of Hugo's debt to this source. He began with *Han d'Islande* and *Bug Jargal*, out-and-out terror-novels, and this influence permeates all his novels and drama. Take *Notre Dame de Paris*. The whole conception of Claude Frollo and La Esmeralda is taken from *The Monk*. His whole work is full of monstrosities, at first, physical, as Quasimodo, Gwynplaine; later, moral, as Josiane, Lucrèce Borgia. His whole conception of antithesis—his monsters composed of an angel and a devil, concerning which he writes long prefaces—is a pure procedure of the terror novel. Of Hugo's dramas, some, as *Lucrèce Borgia*, are pure melodramas; the rest are melodramas plus some lyrics and *couleur locale*. His whole conception of the grotesque is of the same kind. *Ruy Blas* (act IV) is not comic, as comedy should be: it is grotesque, with the peculiar unnaturalness of melodrama. Likewise, *Le Roi s'amuse* (act V) and *Lucrèce Borgia* (act IV) are not tragedies; they are not terrible, but horrible after the manner of *The Monk*. That this melodrama was fundamental in Hugo is most clearly shown in *L'Homme qui rit* (1869). To my mind, the strangeness and exaggeration of this book can be explained in no other way. A thorough study of this influence on Hugo would doubtless explain much that is strange, not only in his novels and drama, but in his poetry; it would bear as rich fruit as did Lebreton's study of Balzac.

This novel represents a type which did not make good; it never got itself established as a great literary *genre*; its representative

to-day is the dime-novel. It failed because it contained in itself the elements of its own destruction ; exaggeration and untruth to life were essential to the type, and an exaggerated style was a part of this fiction. Yet, it was not futile ; it created a certain atmosphere, as did the *précieux* and sentimental movements before it ; moreover, it filled a want ; it gave what tragedy did not, the fantastic, and the horrible, and thus had a legitimate fascination for the reader. It appealed to the sense of mystery, and was really more romantic than the personal novel, which was not novel at all, but lyric, giving rise to Lamartine and Musset, not to Balzac. It was, in fact, the combination of this type with the historical novel in Balzac, that produced the modern novel.

The great literary epochs are the stylization, the *mise au point* of the preceding epoch ; thus, the classic period in its relation to the Sixteenth Century ; thus, the Romantic period in its relation to its melodramatic predecessor. But this giving style to the movement did not eradicate the content, and the *cauchemar* that we find in Mérimée and Nodier, and a certain "enormousness" that we find in Balzac and Hugo, can be traced to the terror-novel. Thus Anne Radcliffe, Monk Lewis, and Maturin have their importance as forerunners of the modern romantic movements.

3. Note on *quod . . . contuderit*, Horace, *Carm.* iv, 3, 8, by Professor H. Rushton Fairclough, of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

The mood of *contuderit* has proved a *crux* for commentators, though many of them overlook it. It is commonly taken as a subjunctive, and for this there may be very slight support in the Pseudo-Acro commentary (ed. Keller) : *qui victos reges in triumphi pompa ad Capitolium ducat* ; where the editor adds the note : *duxerit tacite inculc.* Q. schol. (Q. = ed. Pragensis, 1861).

But why is the subjunctive used ? The common explanation is that given by L. Müller (1882) : "der Conj. giebt den Grund an, weshalb das römische Volk den Feldherrn des Triumphs würdig erachtet ;" amplified in 1900 thus : "der Conjunction bezeichnet nicht ohne Ironie, den Grund, welchen Römer den mit den römischen Sitten unbekannten, das seltsame Triumphgepräge verwundert betrachtenden Fremden für das Treiben auf der Sacra Via angeben."

Similarly Nauck (1894) : "der Conj. zeigt den Grund, weshalb der Eroberer gezeigt wird, in der Vorstellung."

But Rosenberg (1890) probably voices the opinion of many, when he declares that the subjunctive is used *metri causa*: "der Konj. wohl nur aus metrischen Gründen."

Bennett (1901) returns to Müller's view: "*contuderit* is subjunctive, and gives the reason supposed to be present in the minds of the Romans when celebrating the triumph."

The explanation by Page (1886) is an extraordinary one, and shows how hard it is to find a satisfactory solution: "The subj. is very difficult, and is neglected by the editors: in most cases where *quod* takes the subj. it is virtually in oblique construction, e.g. *falso queritur de natura genus humanum . . . quod regatur*, 'because, as they say, they are ruled': here however this will not apply. Perhaps the principle is the same which makes *non quod* take a subj. 'when the reason denied is conceive, not real' (Kennedy): you deny that the man will ever go in a triumphal procession, and therefore the reason why he should go in one is purely conceive and unreal."

For my part, I see no reason why we should seek fanciful explanations for a subjunctive, when it is more natural and logical to find in *contuderit* a future perfect indicative.

The whole passage relates to the future. The main verbs, *clarabit*, *ducet*, *ostendet*, *fingerent*, are all future. Of the subordinate verbs, *praefluont* is of course present (for the streams of Tibur 'go on for ever'), but *videris* is future perfect, and is expressive of an antecedent cause, even as is *contuderit*. The only difference is one of form, *videris* being the verb of a relative causal clause, and *contuderit* that of a pure causal clause. (Note that Pseudo-Acro, ed. Keller, gives *qui* for *quod* in his comment.)

The cause, antecedent to a future idea, is logically future-perfect, though the English disguises the fact. We say: "he who *calls* me mad, shall hear as much from me." The Latin is:

*dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet.*

Horace, *Serm. II, 3, 298.*

Cf. *ib. II, 1, 44–46,*

at ille

*qui me commorit . . . flebit.*

In the former passage, Horace might have written *dixerit insanum quod me*, had there been a subject *quidam*, and in the passage under discussion, he might have had

*qui regum tumidas contuderit minas.*

From the nature of the thought, the future perfect seems to be rare in pure causal clauses, but the simple future, with which it is so closely allied, occurs in Horace. The best example is the following :

dominum vehet improbus atque  
serviet aeternum, quia parvo nesciet uti.

*Epist. I, 10, 41.*

There is another point worth considering. The subject of *ostendet* is *res bellica*, which is not *deeds of war* (Moore), but rather *War* (personified), even as *res ludicra* is not *comic scenes*, but *Comedy*. So *res rustica* is agriculture, *res iudicaria* is the judiciary, *res uxoria* is matrimony, etc. Now unless *quod contuderit* is a reason vouch'd for by the poet, it ought to be the reason given, not by the bystanders, but by War herself. Surely War knows her own business, and when she displays her votary before the Capitol, it will not be because (*as people say*) 'he has crushed the swelling threats of kings.'

4. The Political Use of the Stage during the Reign of James I, by Dr. F. S. Graves, of the University of Washington.

The paper furnished additional evidence in support of the assertion frequently made that the stage during the reign of James I occupied a political as well as a literary position. And the persistence of actors and playwrights in meddling with affairs religious and political is to be accounted for largely by the fact that men high in authority — even the king himself — were in spirit at least favorable to such a practice. Whereas James was careful to prohibit those dramas directed at himself, his family, or his friends, he apparently enjoyed those directed at his enemies — the Puritans and the Catholics ; and whenever purely diplomatic rather than personal reasons prompted the royal objection to dramatic performances, there is considerable reason to believe that this objection was not so strenuous as it might have been.

5. Chivalry in Chaucer, by Professor Bruce McCully, Washington State College.

The age of medieval chivalry reached its flowering time in the twelfth century. More than a century of decline followed ; then an outburst of chivalric enthusiasm swept over the England of Chaucer's boyhood, only to die away, however, as he gained maturity. Hence it appears that fortune had placed Chaucer the poet amid a world

from which the glamour of the chivalric ideal was fading. Had he been a chivalric enthusiast by temperament, must not the spacious times of his youth have called to him as the days of border feud called to Sir Walter Scott ? As a matter of fact we hear no echo of such a call ; the heroes of "Algezir" and Crécy and "Alisaundre" are not so much as named. In place of a record of their adventurous exploits what have we ? A number of works in no way connected with chivalric interests, courtly verse after the manner of the French disciples of Machault (even this asserts a larger and saner ideal than does the literature most characteristic of chivalry), more or less of a burlesque of conventional social ideals and prejudices in the *Parlement of Foules*, a "psychological novel" in *Troilus and Criseyde*, and the Chaucerian masterpiece, *The Canterbury Tales*, a work comprehensive enough in its range of sympathies and interests to include the whole of English life. Although Chaucer undoubtedly knew and admired the chivalric ideal, it is evident from his work that with him knightly aspiration was a distinctly subordinate interest.

## 6. Notes on the History of Certain MSS. of Petronius, by Dr. Evan T. Sage, of the University of Washington.<sup>1</sup>

This paper dealt with three MSS. : Bernensis Lit. 357 (B) ; Parisinus 7989 (A) ; and Laurentianus 47, 31 (D). It has been said that A (containing various authors as well as the *Cena Trimalchionis* and the vulgate fragments of Petronius) was the property of Poggio. This assumption is based on statements of Poggio, who, we know, had two MSS. of Petronius, a *particula* discovered by him in Britain before June 20, 1420, and described by him in a letter of that date ; and a Ms. found in Cologne some time before May 28, 1423 (*Epist. I, 7; II, 3*, ed. Tonelli, resp.). The inference drawn is that the British *particula* is the *Cena*, and corroborative evidence has been found in the fact that John of Salisbury was acquainted with the *Cena* and other parts of Petronius as well. That this conclusion is untenable is shown by the descriptive letter of Poggio referred to above, which is not applicable to the *Cena*, but is applicable to various other parts of the *Satirae*. Quotations from Petronius in John of Salisbury indicate that he used a Ms. not of the immediate family to which A belongs, but rather one of the family represented by B.

<sup>1</sup> Now of the University of Pittsburgh.

It is therefore impossible to trace the *Cena* with any certainty from Poggio back to John, and impossible to prove that the *Cena* is the British *particula*. The evidence, though scanty, points unmistakably in the opposite direction. Another point used to support the identification of A with Poggio's Ms. is the fact that his Cologne Ms. was of Bk. xv, and that A is said in the Ms. to contain Bks. xv and xvi (rather fragments of them). No other existing Ms. retains any trace of the book division of the complete text. The subscription in A appears to belong to the vulgate, not to the *Cena*, but despite that, I believe that if A did belong to Poggio (an assumption I am inclined to accept) the whole of the *Satirae* as now existing in A was found in the Cologne Ms. We know, moreover, that in December, 1429, Poggio complained that Niccolo had had Petronius more than seven years (*Epistt.* iv, 2 T). This is often taken to mean the Cologne Ms., but is more probably the *particula*. If this is true, the *particula* did not affect A at all, inasmuch as A was written in the fall of 1423 (the Catullus portion is dated Nov. 20, 1423), while the *particula* was still in the hands of Niccolo. D is said to have belonged to Niccolo, and so conceivably is a copy of the *particula*, but I doubt it. It seems to be a cousin of A, and is not closely related to the Ms. of John of Salisbury.

I have already stated that John used a Ms. of a family closer to that of B than that of AD. B was in existence in his time, and may have been accessible to him, though it cannot have been his Ms., so far as one can judge from the small number of quotations. The external history of B suggests that it may have come from Fleury, where John was known (see p. lii). I am inclined to believe that John studied Petronius at Fleury, and did not then of necessity ever own a Ms. himself. Petronius was cited in a Fleury lexicon from a Ms. with book numbers. Pithoeus saw a Ms. which he cites as *Benedictinus vetus*. Several questions now arise which are not yet capable of settlement: What relation is there between this Fleury Ms. and the Cologne Ms. of Poggio? What relation exists between it and B? Why does B have no book numbers? It might even be that this Fleury Ms. is the archetype of the later MSS. from B down, the differences being explained by the presence of variants and marginal notes in this Ms. Further study may throw light on some of these puzzling problems.

This paper will appear in *Classical Philology*.

7. A Word on the Romances of Chivalry, Chiefly the *Amadis de Gaula*, by Professor R. Schevill, of the University of California.

The main reason for their vogue was their popularity among women, who appear to have been their chief readers. Sentimental themes are uppermost, and women eagerly read how their favor or their will was the mainspring of the World of Chivalry. Careful study of the style of the *Amadis* shows that Montalvo left very little of the original unchanged. The manner of describing sentimental themes is characteristic of the Spanish language at the close of the fifteenth century; many phrases resemble the stereotyped utterances of the *Cancioneros*. It is probable that Montalvo had only one version before him which depicted Amadis as faithful to Oriana, and therefore the Prince Alfonso who desired the change, was the one who later became Alfonso V of Portugal (1438-1481). The change and the apology are both by Montalvo, if this theory is acceptable. The position of the object pronoun is not a good test, because the ancient word-order may be found in passages undoubtedly by Montalvo. The Career of Galaor seems to be chiefly, if not wholly, the work of Montalvo. The numerous passages containing "moral examples and doctrines" he himself claims in his preface. The present division into books and chapters is purely arbitrary. The monarchic spirit of the book was dictated by the times in which Montalvo revamped his original, and is a logical tribute to the centralized power of the Catholic Kings.

# PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST

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## **NOVEMBER MEETING**

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### I. PROGRAMME

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28

FIRST SESSION, 9.30 O'CLOCK A.M.

J. ELMORE

The Greek *Cautio* in Cicero, *Fam.* vii, 18, 1 (p. 127)

WILLIAM FREDERIC BADÈ

Notes on Stepmother Marriage among the Hebrews and Arabs  
(p. lxxvi)

LOUIS P. DE VRIES

Definition of Modern French Realism

GILBERT CHINARD

Alfred de Vigny's Biblical Poems

W. A. MERRILL

The Archetype of Lucretius<sup>1</sup>

SECOND SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

WILLIAM CHISLETT, JR.

George Meredith and the Classics

R. SCHEVILL

Lúis de León, *La Vida Retirada* (read by title)

<sup>1</sup> Published in the *University of California Publications in Classical Philology*, II, no. 10.

E. B. CLAPP

Notes, Critical and Exegetical, upon Certain Fragments of Pindar  
(p. lxxvii)

KARL G. RENTDORFF

The Decay of German Literature in the Thirteenth Century

GEORGE HEMPL

The Old Doric of the Tell el Amarna Texts (p. 185)

THIRD SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

COLBERT SEARLES

The French Assimilation of Aristotle's Poetic Art :  
Annual Address of the President of the Association

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29

FOURTH SESSION, 9 O'CLOCK A.M.

ARTHUR PATCH MCKINLAY

Achilles as a Tragic Hero (p. lxxviii)

R. E. PELLISSIER

*El Diario de los Literatos* and the Reawakening of Literary Criticism  
in Spain during the First Half of the Seventeenth Century

E. W. MARTIN

The Folk-lore of the Swallow in the American Poets

A. M. ESPINOSA

California Spanish Folk-lore

HENRY DAVID GRAY

The Authorship of *Titus Andronicus* (p. lxxvii)

FIFTH SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

O. M. JOHNSTON

Repetition of Words and Phrases at the Beginning of Tercets in the  
*Divine Comedy* (p. lxxviii)

IVAN M. LINFORTH

The Conception of the Lower World in the *Frogs* of Aristophanes

W. H. CARRUTH

Bryant's *A Presentiment* and Goethe's *Erlkönig*

S. S. SEWARD

A Conception of Humor (p. lxxviii)

EDWARD ARTHUR WICHER

What is a Parable? (p. lxxix)

## II. MINUTES

The Philological Association of the Pacific Coast held its Fifteenth Annual Meeting on November 28 and 29, in the San Francisco Institute of Art, the President of the Association, Professor Colbert Searles, of the Leland Stanford Junior University, presiding.

### FIRST SESSION

Friday morning, November 28.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the following report of the Treasurer was presented : —

#### RECEIPTS

Balance on hand November 29, 1912 . . . . .	\$ 34.00
Dues and initiation fees . . . . .	286.00
	\$320.00

#### EXPENDITURES

Sent to Professor Moore (June 2, 1913) . . . . .	\$200.00
Printing . . . . .	27.50
Stationery and postage . . . . .	14.00
Clerk hire . . . . .	11.95
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3.35
	\$256.80
Balance on hand November 28, 1913 . . . . .	63.20
	\$320.00

The Chair appointed the following committees : —

*Nomination of Officers* : Professors Noyes, Espinosa, and Church.

*Time and Place of Next Meeting* : Professors Church, Allen (J. T.), and Foster.

*Treasurer's Report* : Professors Chinard, Badè, and Gray.

*Membership* : Professors Martin, Noyes, and Chambers.

*Arrangements* : Rev. W. A. Brewer and Professor J. T. Allen.

The number of persons present at this session was about thirty.

### SECOND SESSION

Friday afternoon, November 28.

The Association met at 2.10 P.M.

On motion of Professor J. Elmore, Section 1, Article iv, of the Constitution, was amended by striking out the word "five" and sub-

stituting the word "three" in the amount of the initiation fee for incoming members.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting, it was voted to hold the next Annual Meeting of the Association at the San Francisco Institute of Art, on the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving Day, 1914. The Association decided also to hold a meeting sometime during the spring of 1914, at Seattle, in conjunction with the Pacific Association of Scientific Societies.

On motion of Professor W. A. Merrill,

*Voted*, That a member of the Association from one of the Northern institutions be put on the Executive Committee.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee,

*Voted*, That a committee be appointed to communicate with the American Philological Association with reference to the feasibility of allowing the modern language members of our Association to receive the Publications instead of the Transactions and Proceedings. The Chair subsequently appointed, as members of this committee, Professors H. D. Gray and J. T. Allen, and Dr. A. P. McKinlay.

The number of persons present at this session was forty-seven.

#### THIRD SESSION

Friday evening, November 28.

At 8 p.m. the members of the Association and their friends met at the University Club of San Francisco to listen to the address of the President, whose subject was *The French Assimilation of Aristotle's Poetic Art.*

#### FOURTH SESSION

Saturday morning, November 29.

The Association met at 9.40 A.M., the President in the chair.

The entire session was given to the reading and discussion of papers.

The number of persons present was thirty-seven.

#### FIFTH SESSION

Saturday afternoon, November 29.

The Committee on Nominations made its report; whereupon the following officers were elected for 1913-1914:—

*President*, J. T. Allen.  
*Vice-Presidents*, J. Elmore, O. M. Johnston.  
*Secretary-Treasurer*, G. Chinard.  
*Executive Committee*, The above-named officers, and  
H. C. Nutting,  
B. O. Foster,  
P. J. Frein,  
A. Gaw.

The Committee on Nominations also gave notice of its intention to propose one year hence an amendment to the Constitution, Article II, Section 1, so that said section shall read as follows:—"The officers shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer."

The Committee on Treasurer's Report stated that the accounts had been examined and found correct. Adopted.

A vote of thanks for hospitality was extended to the Regents of the University of California, the Directors of the San Francisco Institute of Art, and the Directors of the University Club of San Francisco.

The Committee appointed to communicate with the Philological Association and the Modern Language Association with reference to a plan whereby the modern language members of our Association may receive the Publications, made an oral report through its chairman, Professor H. D. Gray. The Committee was continued, and was asked to investigate the financial and other problems involved in the proposed plan and report at the next annual meeting.

On recommendation of the Committee on Nominations,

*Voted*, That the Secretary-Treasurer be allowed \$30.00 for clerical assistance.

The number of persons present at this session was twenty-six.

Two meetings of the Executive Committee were held, one on November 28, and the other November 29.

The following persons were elected to membership:—

Mr. Leonard Bacon, University of California.  
Mr. F. T. Blanchard, University of California.  
Prof. W. H. Carruth, Stanford University, Cal.  
Prof. H. E. Cory, University of California.  
Mr. Arthur G. Kennedy, Stanford University, Cal.  
Mr. W. W. Lyman, University of California.  
Dr. A. P. McKinlay, Lowell High School, San Francisco.  
Mr. G. R. MacMinn, University of California.  
Prof. Ernest W. Parsons, Pacific Theological Seminary.  
Mr. Otto E. Plath, University of California.

Mr. Charles Reining, Stanford University, Cal.  
Mr. H. L. Schwartz, University of California.  
Prof. Stanley Smith, Reed College, Portland, Oregon.  
Dr. G. A. Smithson, University of California.  
Mr. W. Steinbrunn, University of California.  
Mr. R. O. Stidston, Stanford University, Cal.  
Dr. Louis P. de Vries, Stanford University, Cal.  
Prof. H. J. Weber, University of California.  
Mr. P. E. Weithaase, University of California.  
Dr. H. A. Wyncken, Stanford University, Cal.

### III. ABSTRACTS

#### 1. Notes on Stepmother Marriage among the Hebrews and Arabs, by Professor William Frederic Bade, of the Pacific Theological Seminary.

Two passages in Deuteronomy prohibit marriage between stepsons and stepmothers (22:30 and 27:20). The practice condemned by deuteronomic legislation probably was of great antiquity among the Semites, although the Hammurabi Code shows that two millenniums B.C. it was no longer permitted among the Babylonians. The Israelite family, throughout the entire Old Testament period, was polygamous. Among herdsmen and farmers the prevailing practice was duogamy, as may be inferred from Dt. 21:15-17. But the Hebrew master of the household was in the habit of appropriating as concubines, or secondary wives, also his female slaves of Hebrew descent. Ex. 21 throws an instructive sidelight upon this practice. In all the legal regulations affecting them both classes of women were treated as property.

The question arises, "Were the women of a household inheritable property?" There is enough vestigial evidence bearing upon the earlier Old Testament period to raise a strong presumption in favor of the view that a man's wives were anciently inherited by the eldest son, or by the nearest male kin of the deceased. The traditions about Reuben, Abner, Absalom, and Adonijah furnish illustrative facts. The latter's request for the hand of Abishag of Shunem was by Solomon regarded as the first step toward an assertion of *all* the claims of the firstborn.

This view is supported by the fact that Sura 4, 23 of the Koran forbids men to "inherit women against their will." Three verses farther on this prohibition is significantly connected with another which forbids men to have their stepmothers in marriage "except for what has passed." Though in the interest of a higher sex morality, the abolition of marriage between stepsons and stepmothers, both among the Hebrews and later among the Arabs, must have simultaneously deprived the widows of that maintenance which as wives by inheritance they had reason to expect from the eldest son. For in the light of comparative custom the question may properly be raised whether the Hebrew firstborn's claim to a double share of the inheritance may not originally have been founded in his duty to

maintain his father's harem and the continuity of the family cult. The deuteronomic abolition of stepmother marriage would then be an instance in which the progress of civilization removed from woman the relative advantages of a dependent condition without compensatory betterment of her legal status. The widows deprived of marital rights became dependent upon the generosity of their husbands' heirs. The Deuteronomist appears to have been aware of the fact that this was a precarious resource for widows and orphans, for he strongly recommends them as objects of charitable regard. But what was needed was changes in the laws of inheritance. Yet such was the force of age-long custom, which regarded women as incapable of holding property, that the Deuteronomist, who does not hesitate to change the cultus, did not venture to give widows a legal claim upon the property of their husbands. Here, as at Rome, the property could not be dissociated from the family cultus which women were not competent to exercise.

2. Notes, Critical and Exegetical, upon Certain Fragments of Pindar, by Professor Edward B. Clapp, of the University of California.

The author proposed printing Fragments 227 and 172 together, as one fragment, on account of their identity of rhythm and subject. He also proposed one or two minor textual emendations and gave some account of the character Geryoneus, in Frag. 81 and 169, with some of his literary connections and antecedents.

3. The Authorship of *Titus Andronicus*, by Professor Henry David Gray, of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

Shakespeare's authorship of the "tragedy-of-blood," *Titus Andronicus*, is disputed by many excellent critics on account of the offensive nature of the play, and because much of it is below the level, poetically, of what we might expect of Shakespeare even in his earliest work. But the external evidence is wholly in favor of Shakespeare's authorship, and the finer passages in the play seem clearly to be his. It is commonly held, therefore, that Shakespeare merely added some masterly touches to a play by Kyd, Marlowe, Greene, or Peele. To this theory there are two objections: (1) the passages which are most clearly Shakespearean give every indication of being the work of the original author, and not of the reviser of the drama;

and (2) the percentage of trochaic endings of the main body of the play is impossible for any known author of the time except Shakespeare himself. There are, however, certain scenes which are inferior and notably un-Shakespearean, and these scenes are the very ones which might have been added or substituted in revision. A possible hypothesis which has not been hitherto proposed is that *Titus Andronicus* was Shakespeare's earliest work, and (since he was not then established) was given to others to revise. This seems to be the only theory which satisfactorily accounts for all the facts. Considering the play from this viewpoint, it becomes more possible to determine which portions of it may safely be assigned to Shakespeare.

4. Repetition of Words and Phrases at the Beginning of Tercets in the *Divine Comedy*, by Professor O. M. Johnston, of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

This paper sought to show that the repetition of a word or a phrase at the beginning of several successive tercets is a survival of the Provençal *enueg*, a form of poetic composition cultivated by the troubadours in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

5. Achilles as a Tragic Hero, by Dr. A. P. McKinlay, of the Lowell High School, San Francisco.

The writer began by analyzing the epic and tragic hero. He then undertook to apply this analysis to Homer's Achilles. He found the Homeric conception very like the tragic norm. He closed with a word on the Homeric question, wherein he maintained that the ninth and twenty-fourth books are not to be given up without completely overthrowing the Achilles of the *Iliad*.

6. A Conception of Humor, by Professor S. S. Seward, Jr. of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

Disclaiming all attempt to trace humor back to its primitive origins, the paper distinguished two tendencies in modern attempts to define the force in social life of which humor is the unconscious expression,—one represented by the theory of Hobbes, the other by that of Bergson. Both theories, it was found, imply a purely intellectual play of mind, and because of the limitations of this conception the phrase "sense of the comic" was suggested as most appropriate, the term "humor" being reserved for the reaction in which the emotions

also have a part to play. In tracing the philosophical implications of this conception, the paper pointed out how a sense of humor may be regarded as the expression of an attitude toward life essentially idealistic.

7. *What Is a Parable?* by Professor Edward Arthur Wicher, of the San Francisco Theological Seminary.

The Greek word παραβολή is regularly used by the Septuagint translators to render the Hebrew word לְשֹׁפֵךְ, which has a much wider usage than the Greek word would suggest, including, as it does, both "parable" and "proverb." Inasmuch as Jesus spoke his discourses in the Aramaic tongue he doubtless used the word לְשֹׁפֵךְ in both senses, so that the wider use is sometimes to be found in the New Testament, as, for instance, in Luke 4:23. A proverb is thus sometimes called a parable.

There were Jewish parables before Jesus came, but his parables surpass those of his rabbinical predecessors in their fitness, power and beauty.

The parable is to be distinguished from the following related forms of literature: The proverb, the allegory, the fable, the myth, the analogy. The following definition is offered as containing the result of our study: A parable is a brief fictitious narrative, drawn from the life of man, or the life of nature, composed only of such events as are inherently natural and reasonable, both in themselves and in their sequence, and used to disclose and illustrate some principle of God's government of the world, or of his care and blessing of his people.

The essence of the parable is the parallelism it assumes as existing between earthly things and heavenly things.

The paper is a chapter from a book entitled *The Parables of Jesus*, which is in course of preparation.

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FOR THE YEAR 1913

## PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS

AHR — American Historical Review.	KZ — Kuhn's <i>Zeitschrift</i> .
AJA — American Journal of Archaeology.	MLA — Publications of the Modern Language Association.
AJP — American Journal of Philology.	MLN — Modern Language Notes.
AJS — American Journal of Semitic Languages.	MP — Modern Philology.
AYB — American Year Book.	Nat. — The Nation.
BpW — Berliner philologische Wochenschrift.	PA — Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
CJ — Classical Journal.	PAPA — Proceedings of the American Philosophical Association.
CP — Classical Philology.	PAPS — Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society.
CQ — Classical Quarterly.	PUB — Princeton University Bulletin.
CR — Classical Review.	Rom. R — Romanic Review.
CSCP — Cornell Studies in Classical Philology.	SR — School Review.
CW — Classical Weekly.	TAPA — Transactions of the American Philosophical Association.
ER — Educational Review.	TCA — Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
HSCP — Harvard Studies in Classical Philology.	UCPCP (UCPMP) — University of California Publications in Classical (Modern) Philology.
HSPL — Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature.	UMS — University of Michigan Studies.
HTR — Harvard Theological Review.	UPB — University of Pennsylvania Bulletin.
IF — Indogermanische Forschungen.	VUS — Vanderbilt University Studies.
JAOS — Journal of the American Oriental Society.	WAP — Wochenschrift f. klassische Philologie.
JBL — Journal of Biblical Literature.	YR — Yale Review.
JEGL — Journal of English and Germanic Philology.	
JHUC — Johns Hopkins University Circulars.	

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## HERBERT CUSHING TOLMAN.

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## B. L. ULLMAN.

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## JOHN W. H. WALDEN.

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## MONROE NICHOLS WETMORE.

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Joint editor: *CJ*.

## ARTHUR LESLIE WHEELER.

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## BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.

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† HARRY LANGFORD WILSON.

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JOHN GARRETT WINTER.

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Associate editor: *CW*.

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Prof. Charles Darwin Adams, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 1892.  
Dr. Cyrus Adler, 2041 No. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1883.  
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1900.  
\* Prof. Clifford G. Allen, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal.  
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F. Sturges Allen, Springfield, Mass. 1907.  
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Pres. James E. Allen, Davis-Elkins College, Elkins, W. Va. 1911.  
\* Prof. James T. Allen, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (Mosswood Road).  
1898.  
Prof. Katharine Allen, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1899.  
Prof. Francis G. Allinson, Brown University, Providence, R. I. (163 George St.).  
1893.  
Prof. Andrew Runni Anderson, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. (1734  
Ridge Ave.). 1905.  
\* Prof. Louis F. Anderson, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. (364 Boyer  
Ave.). 1887.  
Prof. William B. Anderson, Queen's University, Kingston, Can. 1908.  
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Prof. William G. Aurelio, Boston University, Boston, Mass. (75 Hancock St.).  
1903.  
Dr. Charles R. Austin, New Jersey Normal and Model Schools, Trenton, N. J.  
(56 N. Clinton Ave.). 1910.  
Prof. C. C. Ayer, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. 1902.  
Prof. Frank Cole Babbitt, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. (65 Vernon St.). 1897.

<sup>1</sup> Membership in the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast (established 1899) is indicated by an asterisk. This list has been corrected up to June 18, 1914. The Secretary and the Publishers beg to be kept informed of all changes of address.

Prof. Earl Brownell Babcock, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1913.  
\* Leonard Bacon, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2247 Piedmont Ave.). 1913.  
\* Prof. William F. Badè, Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal. 1903.  
Prof. William Wilson Baden, Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn. 1912.  
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Prof. William W. Baker, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. 1902.  
Prof. Allan P. Ball, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. 1905.  
Dr. Francis K. Ball, 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. (Life member.) 1894.  
Prof. Floyd G. Ballantine, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. 1903.  
Dr. Susan H. Ballou, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1912.  
Cecil K. Bancroft, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. 1898.  
Miss Margaret Bancroft, St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J. 1912.  
Prof. Grove E. Barber, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. (1230 L St.). 1902.  
Prof. Amy L. Barbour, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. 1902.  
\* Prof. Mary P. Barnett, Mills College, Cal. 1912.  
Prof. LeRoy C. Barret, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. 1906.  
Phillips Barry, Felton Hall, Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass. 1901.  
J. Edmund Barss, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. 1897.  
Prof. Herbert J. Barton, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. 1907.  
Prof. John W. Basore, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1902.  
Prof. Samuel E. Bassett, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. 1903.  
Prof. William N. Bates, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (220 St. Mark's Square). 1894.  
Prof. William J. Battle, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. 1893.  
Prof. Paul V. C. Baur, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (166 Edgehill Road). 1902.  
John W. Beach, 1130 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1902.  
Prof. Edward A. Bechtel, Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La. 1900.  
Prof. Isbon T. Beckwith, Highland Court, Hartford, Conn. 1884.  
Prof. Charles H. Beeson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (1009 E. 60th St.). 1897.  
Prof. Gertrude H. Beggs, University of Denver, Denver, Colo. 1912.  
Prof. A. J. Bell, Victoria University, Toronto, Can. (17 Avenue Road). 1887.  
Prof. Harold H. Bender, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 1912.  
\* Prof. Allen R. Benham, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1913.  
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Prof. Allen R. Benner, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. 1901.  
Prof. Charles Edwin Bennett, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 1882.  
Charles Ernest Bennett, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. 1910.  
Prof. John I. Bennett, Union University, Schenectady, N. Y. 1897.  
Prof. George O. Berg, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. 1909.  
Pierre Arnold-Bernard, 662 West End Ave., New York (G.P.O. Box 45). 1913.  
Prof. George R. Berry, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. 1902.

Prof. Louis Bevier, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. 1884.  
Prof. Clarence P. Bill, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. 1894.  
Albert Billheimer, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa. 1912.  
Prof. Charles Edward Bishop, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. 1890.  
Robert Pierpont Blake, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 1909.  
Prof. Robert W. Blake, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. 1894.  
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Prof. Maurice Bloomfield, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1882.  
Prof. Willis H. Bocock, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 1890.  
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\* Dr. B. Boezinger, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1910.  
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Prof. Alexander L. Bondurant, University of Mississippi, University, Miss. 1892.  
Prof. Campbell Bonner, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. (1025 Martin Pl.). 1899.  
Prof. Robert J. Bonner, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1911.  
Prof. George Willis Botsford, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1894.  
Prof. Benjamin Parsons Bourland, Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. 1900.  
Prof. Benjamin L. Bowen, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. 1895.  
Prof. Edwin W. Bowen, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va. 1905.  
Prof. Haven D. Brackett, Clark College, Worcester, Mass. 1905.  
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Prof. J. Everett Brady, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. 1891.  
Prof. H. C. G. Brandt, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. 1876.  
\* Prof. Carlos Bransby, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2636 Channing Way). 1903.  
\* E. V. Brewer, College of the Pacific, College Park, Cal. 1911.  
\* Rev. William A. Brewer, Burlingame, Cal. 1900.  
Prof. James W. Bright, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1887.  
Dr. Carroll N. Brown, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. 1908.  
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Prof. Carl D. Buck, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1890.  
Miss Mary H. Buckingham, 96 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass. 1897.  
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Prof. John M. Burnam, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O. 1899.  
Prof. Sylvester Burnham, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. 1885.  
Prof. William S. Burrage, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. 1898.  
Prof. Harry E. Burton, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 1899.

Prof. Henry F. Burton, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. 1878.  
Prof. Curtis C. Bushnell, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. (807 Comstock Ave.). 1900.  
Prof. Orma Fitch Butler, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. (322 N. State St.). 1907.  
Pres. Henry A. Buttz, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. 1869.  
Dr. George M. Calhoun, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. 1911.  
Prof. Donald Cameron, Boston University, Boston, Mass. 1905.  
Prof. Edward Capps, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1889.  
Rhys Carpenter, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 1913.  
Prof. Mitchell Carroll, Office of the Archaeological Institute, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. 1894.  
\* Prof. W. H. Carruth, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1913.  
Prof. Adam Carruthers, University College, Toronto, Can. 1909.  
\* Pres. Luella Clay Carson, Mills College, Cal. 1910.  
Dr. Franklin Carter, Williamstown, Mass. 1871.  
Director Jesse Benedict Carter, American Academy, Rome, Italy (Villa Aurelia). 1898.  
Dr. Ernest Cary, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1905.  
Prof. Clarence F. Castle, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1888.  
William Van Allen Catron, Lexington, Mo. 1896.  
Prof. Julia H. Caverno, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. 1902.  
Prof. Lewis Parke Chamberlayne, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. 1908.  
\* Prof. Samuel A. Chambers, Berkeley, Cal. 1900.  
Miss Eva Channing, Hemenway Chambers, Boston, Mass. 1883.  
Prof. Angie Clara Chapin, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 1888.  
Prof. Cleveland King Chase, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. 1911.  
Prof. George Davis Chase, University of Maine, Orono, Me. 1900.  
Prof. George H. Chase, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (11 Kirkland Rd.). 1899.  
Prof. S. R. Cheek, Centre College of Kentucky, Danville, Ky. 1890.  
\* Prof. Gilbert Chinard, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1912.  
\* Prof. J. E. Church, Jr., University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. 1901.  
William Churchill, F. R. A. I., New York *Sun*, New York, N. Y. 1910.  
\* Prof. Edward B. Clapp, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1886.  
Prof. Charles Upson Clark, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (473 Edgewood Ave.). 1905.  
Miss Emma Kirkland Clark, 248 A Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1896.  
\* Prof. John T. Clark, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2214 Russell St.). 1906.  
\* Prof. Sereno Burton Clark, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1907.  
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Ernest A. Coffin, High School, Hartford, Conn. 1914.  
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Prof. Guy Blandin Colburn, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1911.

Prof. Charles Nelson Cole, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O. 1902.  
Prof. Hermann Collitz, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1887.  
William T. Colville, Carbondale, Pa. 1884.  
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\* Prof. Herbert E. Cory, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1913.  
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Dr. Cornelia C. Coulter, Ferguson, Mo. 1912.  
Prof. William L. Cowles, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. 1888.  
\* Miss Anna Shipley Cox, Stanford University, Cal. 1912.  
\* Miss Sophia Cramer, Palo Alto, Cal. 1912.  
John R. Crawford, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1912.  
Edmund D. Cressman, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. 1914.  
Prof. W. H. Crogman, Clark University, South Atlanta, Ga. 1898.  
Prof. Henry L. Crosby, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 1909.  
William L. Cushing, Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn. 1888.  
Alfred Mitchell Dame, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1911.  
Prof. Arleigh Lee Darby, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. 1912.  
Dr. Lindley Richard Dean, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1912.  
Prof. Sidney N. Deane, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. 1912.  
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Prof. William K. Denison, Tufts College, Mass. 1899.  
Prof. Walter Dennison, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. 1899.  
\* Prof. H. B. Densmore, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1914.  
Prof. Samuel C. Derby, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. 1895.  
\* Monroe E. Deutsch, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1904.  
\* Louis de Vries, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1913.  
Prof. Henry B. Dewing, Robert College, Constantinople. 1909.  
Prof. Norman W. DeWitt, Victoria College, Toronto, Can. 1907.  
Prof. Sherwood Owen Dickerman, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1902.  
George E. Dimock, Jr., Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1913.  
Prof. Benjamin L. D'Ooge, State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich. 1895.  
Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1873.  
Prof. Louis H. Dow, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 1895.  
Prof. William Prentiss Drew, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. 1907.  
Prof. Eli Dunkle, Ohio University, Athens, O. 1904.  
Prof. Frederic Stanley Dunn, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. 1899.  
Prof. Charles L. Durham, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 1906.  
Donald Blythe Durham, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1912.  
Prof. Emily Helen Dutton, Tennessee College, Murfreesboro, Tenn. 1898.  
Prof. Frederick Carlos Eastman, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. 1907.  
Prof. Herman L. Ebeling, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md. 1892.  
Prof. William S. Ebersole, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia. 1893.  
Prof. W. A. Eckels, 1218 Kenyon St., Washington, D. C. 1894.  
Prof. Katharine M. Edwards, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 1893.  
Dr. Philip H. Edwards, Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md. 1907.

Prof. James C. Egbert, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1889.  
Prof. Wallace Stedman Elden, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. (1734 Summit St.). 1900.  
Prof. W. A. Elliott, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. 1897.  
Prof. Herbert C. Elmer, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 1887.  
\* Prof. J. Elmore, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal. (1134 Emerson St.). 1900.  
Prof. Levi Henry Elwell, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. 1883.  
Miss E. Antoinette Ely, The Gamble School, Santa Barbara, Cal. (2024 Anacapa St.). 1893.  
Prof. Edgar A. Emens, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. 1895.  
Prof. Robert B. English, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa. 1905.  
\* Prof. A. M. Espinosa, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1910.  
Prof. George Taylor Ettinger, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. 1896.  
Principal O. Faduma, Peabody Academy, Troy, N. C. 1900.  
Edith Fahnestock, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1914.  
Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. 1886.  
\* Prof. H. Rushton Fairclough, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1887.  
Prof. Edwin W. Fay, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. 1889.  
Pres. Thomas Fell, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. 1888.  
Daniel Higgins Fenton, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1911.  
James Fulton Ferguson, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 1914.  
Prof. W. S. Ferguson, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1899.  
Prof. Mervin G. Filler, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. 1905.  
Prof. George Converse Fiske, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (625 Mendota Ct.). 1900.  
Prof. Edward Fitch, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. 1890.  
Everett Henry Fitch, 148 Whalley Ave., New Haven, Conn. 1906.  
Prof. Thomas FitzHugh, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. (Life member). 1902.  
Prof. Caroline R. Fletcher, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 1906.  
Prof. Roy C. Flickinger, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. (1930 Orrington Ave.). 1905.  
Miss Helen C. Flint, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. 1897.  
Dr. Francis H. Fobes, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (35 Weld). 1908.  
Prof. Charles H. Forbes, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. 1907.  
\* Prof. Benjamin O. Foster, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1899.  
Prof. Frank H. Fowler, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1893.  
Prof. Harold N. Fowler, Western Reserve University (College for Women), Cleveland, O. (2033 Cornell Rd.). 1885.  
Miss Susan Fowler, The Brearley School, New York, N. Y. (60 E. 61st St.). 1904.  
Prof. William Sherwood Fox, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1911.  
Prof. Tenney Frank, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 1906.  
Dr. Susan B. Franklin, Ethical Culture School, 63d St. and Central Park West, New York, N. Y. 1890.

Prof. Nora Blanding Fraser, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va. 1911.  
Dr. Walter H. Freeman, Trenton High School, Trenton, N. J. (46 Delaware View Ave.). 1908.  
\* Prof. P. J. Frein, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. (4317 15th Ave.). 1900.  
\* Prof. John Fryer, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2620 Durant Ave.). 1900.  
Prof. Charles Kelsey Gaines, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. 1890.  
Prof. John S. Galbraith, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1907.  
Prof. Josiah B. Game, State Normal College, Florence, Ala. 1907.  
Prof. James M. Garnett, 1316 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md. 1873.  
\* Prof. Max Garrett, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1914.  
\* Prof. Allison Gaw, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. 1912.  
Prof. John Laurence Gerig, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1909.  
Principal Seth K. Gifford, Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I. 1891.  
Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1876.  
Walter H. Gillespie, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1908.  
\* William Girard, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1912.  
\* Charles B. Gleason, High School, San José, Cal. 1900.  
Clarence Willard Gleason, Roxbury Latin School, Boston, Mass. 1901.  
Prof. Julius Goebel, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 1900.  
\* Emilio Goggio, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1912.  
Prof. Thomas D. Goodell, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (35 Edgehill Road). 1883.  
Prof. Charles J. Goodwin, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. 1891.  
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Prof. John E. Granrud, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 1913.  
Prof. Roscoe Allan Grant, Jamaica High School, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. 1902.  
\* Walter H. Graves, High School, Oakland, Cal. (1428 Seventh Ave.). 1900.  
\* Prof. Henry D. Gray, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1911.  
Dr. William D. Gray, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. 1907.  
Prof. E. L. Green, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. 1898.  
Prof. Herbert Eveleth Greene, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1890.  
\* C. H. Greenleaf, 1437 Le Roy, Berkeley, Cal. 1911.  
Prof. Wilber J. Greer, Mt. Hope College, Holland, Mich. 1892.  
\* Prof. James O. Griffin, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 144). 1896.  
Dr. Alfred Gudeman, Franz Josefstrasse 12, Munich, Germany. 1889.  
Dr. Roscoe Guernsey, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1902.  
Prof. Charles Burton Gulick, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1894.  
Prof. Richard Mott Gummere, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. 1907.  
Roy Kenneth Hack, 84 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass. 1910.  
Prof. George D. Hadzsits, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 1904.  
\* Prof. A. S. Haggett, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1901.  
Prof. Elizabeth Hazelton Haight, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1902.  
Prof. D. D. Hains, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. 1913.  
Prof. William Gardner Hale, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1882.

Prof. Frederic A. Hall, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. (5846 Julian Ave.).  
1896.

Frank T. Hallett, Care R. I. Hospital Trust Co., Providence, R. I. 1902.

Prof. H. A. Hamilton, Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y. 1895.

John Calvin Hanna, Department of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill. 1896.

Prof. Albert Granger Harkness, Brown University, Providence, R. I. 1896.

Prof. Austin Morris Harmon, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1907.

Dr. Gustave Adolphus Harrer, Jr., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1914.

Prof. Karl P. Harrington, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. 1892.

Miss Mary B. Harris, Lewisburg, Pa. 1902.

Prof. W. A. Harris, Richmond College, Richmond, Va. 1895.

Prof. William Fenwick Harris, 8 Mercer Circle, Cambridge, Mass. 1901.

Prof. Joseph E. Harry, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O. 1896.

Dr. Carl A. Harström, The Harström School, Norwalk, Conn. 1900.

Maynard M. Hart, Wm. McKinley High School, St. Louis, Mo. 1909.

Prof. Samuel Hart, Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. 1871.

\* Prof. Walter Morris Hart, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2255 Piedmont Ave.). 1903.

Prof. Harold Ripley Hastings, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. 1905.

\* Prof. G. W. Hauschild, 1042 Beacon St., Los Angeles, Cal. 1911.

Prof. Adeline Belle Hawes, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 1902.

Dr. Edward Southworth Hawes, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1888.

Prof. Charles Baker Hedrick, Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. 1913.

Prof. William A. Heidel, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. 1900.

Prof. F. B. R. Hellems, State University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. 1900.

Prof. Clarence Nevin Heller, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. 1913.

Prof. Otto Heller, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 1896.

Prin. Nathan Wilbur Helm, Evanston Academy of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. 1900.

\* Prof. George Hempl, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1895.

Prof. George L. Hendrickson, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1892.

Prof. John H. Hewitt, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1886.

Prof. Joseph William Hewitt, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. 1905.

Edwin H. Higley, Groton School, Groton, Mass. 1899.

Prof. Henry T. Hildreth, Roanoke College, Salem, Va. 1896.

Director Bert Hodge Hill, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece.  
1911.

\* H. J. Hilmer, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1911.

Prof. Gertrude M. Hirst, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
1902.

Prof. Helen Elisabeth Hoag, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. 1907.

Archibald L. Hodges, Wadleigh High School, 114th St., near 7th Ave., New York,  
N. Y. 1899.

\* Miss F. Hodgkinson, Lowell High School, San Francisco, Cal. 1903.

Prof. Arthur W. Hodgman, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. (46 14th Ave.).  
1896.

Prof. Charles Hoeing, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. 1899.

Prof. Horace A. Hoffman, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind. 1893.  
Dr. D. H. Holmes, Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (630 W. 141st St., N. Y.). 1900.  
Prof. W. D. Hooper, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 1894.  
Prof. E. Washburn Hopkins, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (299 Lawrence St.). 1883.  
Prof. Joseph Clark Hoppin, 310 Sears Bldg., Boston, Mass. 1900.  
Prof. Robert C. Horn, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. 1909.  
Prof. Herbert Pierrepont Houghton, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. 1907.  
Prof. Albert A. Howard, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (12 Walker St.). 1892.  
Prof. George Howe, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. 1914.  
Prof. George E. Howes, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1896.  
Harry M. Hubbell, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1911.  
Prof. Milton W. Humphreys, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 1871.  
Prof. Richard Wellington Husband, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 1907.  
Dr. George B. Hussey, East Orange, N. J. 1887.  
Prof. Fred Leroy Hutson, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1902.  
Principal Maurice Hutton, University College, Toronto, Can. 1908.  
Prof. Walter Woodburn Hyde, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 1911.  
Prof. J. W. D. Ingersoll, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (295 Crown St.). 1897.  
Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1884.  
Prof. Carl Newell Jackson, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (25 Beck Hall). 1905.  
Prof. M. W. Jacobus, Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn. 1893.  
Prof. Hans C. G. von Jagemann, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (113 Walker St.). 1882.  
\* M. C. James, High School, Berkeley, Cal. 1900.  
\* Dr. Edward R. Von Janinski, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. 1912.  
Prof. Samuel A. Jeffers, Central College, Fayette, Mo. 1909.  
Prof. Allan C. Johnson, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1912.  
Dr. Charles W. L. Johnson, 909 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. 1897.  
Dr. Edwin Lee Johnson, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. (Kissam Hall). 1911.  
Prof. William H. Johnson, Denison University, Granville, O. 1895.  
Prof. Eva Johnston, University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1902.  
Prof. George W. Johnston, University of Toronto, Toronto, Can. 1895.  
\* Prof. Oliver M. Johnston, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 767). 1900.  
Prof. Horace L. Jones, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 1908.  
\* Winthrop L. Keep, Mills College, Alameda Co., Cal. 1900.  
Prof. Arthur Leslie Keith, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. 1914.  
Prof. George Dwight Kellogg, Union University, Schenectady, N. Y. 1897.  
Prof. Robert J. Kellogg, James Millikin Jr. University, Decatur, Ill. 1912.  
Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1890.  
\* Arthur G. Kennedy, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1913.

Prof. Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (College Hall). 1903.

Prof. James William Kern, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. 1909.

Prof. David R. Keys, University College, Toronto, Can. 1908.

Prof. William Hamilton Kirk, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. 1898.

Prof. Robert McD. Kirkland, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa. 1912.

Prof. John C. Kirtland, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1895.

Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (8 Hilliard St.). 1884.

Dr. William H. Klapp, Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1324 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1894.

Prof. Charles Knapp, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (1737 Sedgwick Ave.). 1892.

\* P. A. Knowlton, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1909.

Charles S. Knox, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. 1889.

Miss Lucile Kohn, 1138 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 1905.

\* Prof. Alfred L. Kroeber, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1902.

Prof. William H. Kruse, Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind. 1905.

\* Dr. Benjamin P. Kurtz, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1906.

Prof. Gordon J. Laing, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1907.

Prof. A. G. Laird, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1890.

Dr. George A. Land, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J. 1914.

Prof. Charles R. Lanman, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (9 Farrar St.). 1877.

Lewis H. Lapham, 17 Battery Pl., New York, N. Y. 1880.

Prof. Abby Leach, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1888.

Dr. Arthur G. Leacock, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1899.

Dr. Emory B. Lease, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. (3675 Broadway). 1895.

Mrs. Caroline Stein Ledyard, College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, P. I. 1911.

Prof. David Russell Lee, University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn. 1907.

Prof. Winfred G. Leutner, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. 1905.

Max Levine, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1914.

\* Prof. Ivan M. Linforth, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2742 Derby St.). 1903.

Prof. Herbert C. Lipscomb, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. 1909.

Dr. Henry Wheatland Litchfield, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1912.

Prof. Charles Edgar Little, University of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn. 1902.

Prof. A. Arthur Livingston, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1911.

Prof. Dean P. Lockwood, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1909.

Prof. Gonzalez Lodge, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1888.

James Loeb, 8 Maria Josefastrasse, Munich, Germany. 1913.

Prof. O. F. Long, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. 1900.

Prof. Christopher Longest, University of Mississippi, University, Miss. 1913.

Prof. George D. Lord, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 1887.  
Prof. Louis E. Lord, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O. 1910.  
Headmaster D. O. S. Lowell, Roxbury Latin School, Boston, Mass. 1894.  
\* Dr. Elizabeth Perkins Lyders, 2429 Green St., San Francisco, Cal. 1904.  
\* W. W. Lyman, 2363 Prospect St., Berkeley, Cal. 1913.  
Miss Caroline Vinia Lynch, 217 Norfolk St., Dorchester Centre, Boston, Mass. 1914.  
Prof. Nelson G. McCrea, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1890.  
\* Prof. Bruce McCully, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash. 1912.  
Prof. Walton Brooks McDaniel, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (College Hall). 1901.  
Prof. J. H. McDaniels, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1871.  
Dr. Mary B. McElwain, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. 1908.  
Prof. A. St. Clair Mackenzie, State College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. (Life member). 1901.  
\* Dr. Arthur McKinlay, 100 East 16th St., Portland, Ore. 1913.  
Miss Harriett E. McKinstry, Lake Erie College, Painesville, O. 1881.  
Miss Charlotte F. McLean, St. Genevieve College, Asheville, N. C. (22 Livingstone Ave.). 1906.  
Pres. George E. MacLean, 1511 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1891.  
Prof. James Sugars McLemore, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 1912.  
\* G. R. MacMinn, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1913.  
Prof. John Macnaughton, McGill University, Montreal, Can. 1909.  
Prof. Grace Harriet Macurdy, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1894.  
Prof. Ashton Waugh McWhorter, Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va. 1909.  
Robert L. McWhorter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 1906.  
Prof. David Magie, Jr., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (12 Nassau St.). 1901.  
Dr. Ralph Van Deman Magoffin, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1908.  
Dr. Herbert W. Magoun, 70 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass. 1891.  
Prof. John D. Maguire, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 1906.  
Pres. J. H. T. Main, Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. 1891.  
Prof. John M. Manly, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1896.  
Prof. Richard Clarke Manning, Kenyon College, Gambier, O. 1905.  
Prof. Allan Marquand, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1891.  
\* Prof. E. Whitney Martin, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1903.  
Prof. Henry Martin, Wells College, Aurora, N. Y. 1909.  
Dr. Winfred R. Martin, Hispanic Society of America, 156th St., West of Broadway, New York, N. Y. 1879.  
Miss Ellen F. Mason, 1 Walnut St., Boston, Mass. 1885.  
Dr. Maurice W. Mather, 41 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass. 1894.  
Prof. Clarence Linton Meader, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. (1941 Geddes Ave.). 1902.  
Prof. Clarence W. Mendell, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1908.

Prof. Frank Ivan Merchant, Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Ia. (1928 Normal St.). 1898.

\* Prof. H. G. Merriam, Reed College, Portland, Ore. 1914.

Prof. Elmer Truesdell Merrill, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1883.

\* Prof. William A. Merrill, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2609 College Ave.). 1886.

Dr. Truman Michelson, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 1900.

Dr. Charles C. Mierow, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1909.

Prof. Alfred W. Milden, University of Mississippi, University, Miss. 1903.

Prof. C. W. E. Miller, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1892.

Prof. Walter Miller, University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1900.

Prof. Clara E. Miller, Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. 1902.

Prof. William McCracken Milroy, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa. 1909.

Prof. Walter Lewis Moll, Concordia College, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 1909.

Prof. James Raider Mood, 19 Colonial St., Charleston, S. C. 1909.

Prof. Clifford Herschel Moore, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (112 Brattle St.). 1889.

Prof. Frank Gardner Moore, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1888.

Prof. George F. Moore, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (3 Divinity Ave.). 1885.

Prof. J. Leverett Moore, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1887.

Prof. Warren I. Moore, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M. 1908.

Paul E. More, 245 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J. 1896.

Prof. Edward P. Morris, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (53 Edgehill Road). 1886.

Prof. Lewis F. Mott, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. 1898.

\* Francis O. Mower, 1346 El Centro Ave., Oakland, Cal. 1900.

\* Miss Geneva W. Mower, Mills College, Alameda Co., Cal. 1908.

Prof. George F. Mull, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. 1896.

\* Dr. E. J. Murphy, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I. 1900.

\* Prof. Augustus T. Murray, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 112). 1887.

Prof. E. W. Murray, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. 1907.

Prof. Howard Murray, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S. 1907.

Prof. Wilfred P. Mustard, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1892.

Dr. Jens Anderson Ness, Wittenberg College, Springfield, O. 1910.

Prof. K. P. R. Neville, Western University, London, Can. 1902.

Dr. Charles B. Newcomer, Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. (Life member). 1900.

Prof. Barker Newhall, Kenyon College, Gambier, O. 1891.

Dr. Samuel Hart Newhall, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. 1913.

Prof. Paul Nixon, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 1907.

\* Prof. George R. Noyes, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (1434 Greenwood Ter.). 1901.

\* Prof. H. C. Nutting, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (Box 272). 1900.

Prof. Irene Nye, Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. 1911.

\* Prof. Caroline Ober, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1914.

Dr. Charles J. Ogden, 628 W. 114th St., New York, N. Y. 1909.

Prof. Marbury B. Ogle, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. 1907.  
Prof. William Abbott Oldfather, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 1908.  
Prof. Samuel Grant Oliphant, Grove City College, Grove City, Pa. 1907.  
\* Dr. Andrew Oliver, Broadway High School, Seattle, Wash. 1900.  
Prof. Edward T. Owen, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1896.  
Prof. W. B. Owen, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. 1875.  
\* Prof. Frederick M. Padelford, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1914.  
Prof. Elizabeth H. Palmer, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1902.  
Henry Spackman Pancoast, Spring Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. 1914.  
Prof. Charles P. Parker, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (1075 Massachusetts Ave.). 1884.  
\* Prof. Ernest W. Parsons, Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal. 1913.  
\* Clarence Paschall, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2736 Parker St.). 1903.  
Prof. James M. Paton, care of Morgan, Harjes et Cie., 31 Bd. Haussmann, Paris. 1887.  
Dr. John L. Patterson, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. (1117 Fourth St.). 1900.  
Dr. Charles Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (197 Brattle St.). 1894.  
Dr. Mary Bradford Peaks, 420 W. 118th St., New York, N. Y. 1905.  
Prof. Arthur Stanley Pease, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 1906.  
Dr. Ernest M. Pease, 231 West 39th St., New York, N. Y. 1887.  
Prof. Tracy Peck, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1871.  
Miss Frances Pellett, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (Kelly Hall). 1893.  
\* R. E. Pellissier, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1911.  
Dr. Daniel A. Penick, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. 1902.  
Prof. Charles W. Peppler, Trinity College, Durham, N. C. 1899.  
Prof. Emma M. Perkins, Western Reserve University (College for Women), Cleveland, O. 1892.  
Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (463 Whitney Ave.). 1879.  
Prof. Edward D. Perry, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1882.  
Prof. Walter Peterson, Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan. 1913.  
Principal William Peterson, McGill University, Montreal, Can. 1910.  
\* Dr. Torsten Petersson, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1905.  
Dr. Clyde Pharr, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O. 1912.  
\* Dr. W. R. Pinger, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (1210 Shattuck Ave.). 1908.  
Prof. Perley Oakland Place, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. 1906.  
\* Otto E. Plath, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2216 Bancroft Way). 1913.  
Prof. Samuel Ball Platner, Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. (2033 Cornell Rd.). 1885.  
\* Dr. William Popper, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2326 Russell St.). 1905.

Prof. William Porter, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. 1888.  
Prof. Edwin Post, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. 1886.  
Dr. Hubert McNeil Poteat, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C. 1911.  
Prof. Franklin H. Potter, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. 1898.  
Henry Preble, 43 East 27th St., New York, N. Y. 1882.  
Prof. William Kelly Prentice, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1895.  
Prof. Henry W. Prescott, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1899.  
\* Prof. Clifton Price, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (17 Panoramic Way).  
1899.  
Prof. Benjamin F. Prince, Wittenberg College, Springfield, O. 1893.  
Prof. Robert S. Radford, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. 1900.  
Prof. Edward Kennard Rand, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1902.  
Prof. Charles B. Randolph, Clark College, Worcester, Mass. 1905.  
Prof. Edwin Moore Rankin, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. 1905.  
Prof. John W. Redd, Centre College, Danville, Ky. 1885.  
\* Prof. Kelley Rees, Reed College, Portland, Ore. 1909.  
Dr. Katharine C. Reiley, 105 Jackson Pl., Baltimore, Md. 1912.  
\* Charles Reining, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1913.  
Prof. A. G. Rembert, Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C. 1902.  
\* Prof. Karl G. Rendtorff, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal. (1130  
Bryant St.). 1900.  
Prof. Horatio M. Reynolds, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (85 Trumbull St.).  
1884.  
Prof. Alexander H. Rice, Boston University, Boston, Mass. 1909.  
\* Prof. Leon J. Richardson, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1895.  
Dr. Ernest H. Riedel, Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La. 1908.  
Dr. Ernst Riess, Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (221 W. 113th St., N. Y.).  
1895.  
Joaquin Palomo Rincon, 2a San Agustin, 45, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. 1912.  
Rev. P. H. Ristau, Lakefield, Minn. 1913.  
Prof. Archibald Thomas Robertson, Southern Bapt. Theol. Seminary, Louisville,  
Ky. 1909.  
Prof. John Cunningham Robertson, St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. 1909.  
Prof. Edmund Y. Robbins, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1895.  
Dr. Frank Egleston Robbins, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1912.  
Prof. David M. Robinson, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1905.  
Dr. Dwight Nelson Robinson, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1911.  
Fletcher Nichols Robinson, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1909.  
Dr. James J. Robinson, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. 1902.  
Prof. W. A. Robinson, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J. 1888.  
Prof. Joseph C. Rockwell, Buchtel College, Akron, O. 1896.  
Prof. Frank Ernest Rockwood, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. 1885.  
George B. Rogers, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1902.  
Prof. John Carew Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 1890.  
Prof. H. J. Rose, McGill University, Montreal, Can. 1912.  
Prof. Clarence F. Ross, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. 1902.  
Martin L. Rouse, Hyldedor, Berlin Rd., Catford, London, S.E. 1908.  
Prof. August Rupp, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. 1902.

- \* Prof. Theresa Peet Russell, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1911.
- Thomas De Coursey Ruth, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1914.
- \* Dr. Arthur W. Ryder, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2337 Telegraph Ave.). 1902.
- Prof. Julius Sachs, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (149 West 81st St.). 1875.
- Prof. William Berney Safford, University of Alabama, University, Ala. 1909.
- Dr. Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1912.
- Benjamin H. Sanborn, Wellesley, Mass. 1890.
- Prof. Henry A. Sanders, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. (1820 Hill St.). 1899.
- Prof. Myron R. Sanford, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. 1894.
- Winthrop Sargent, Jr., Ardmore, Pa. 1909.
- Prof. Catharine Saunders, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1900.
- Prin. Joseph H. Sawyer, Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. 1897.
- \* Dr. Atilio F. Sbedico, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1914.
- Pres. W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O. 1882.
- Prof. John N. Schaeffer, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. (25 S. West End Ave.). 1909.
- \* Prof. R. Schevill, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1910.
- \* Prof. H. K. Schilling, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2316 Le Conte Ave.). 1901.
- Prof. J. J. Schlicher, State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind. 1901.
- Prof. D. T. Schoonover, Marietta College, Marietta, O. 1912.
- \* H. L. Schwarz, 2240 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Cal. 1913.
- Robert Maxwell Scoon, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 1914.
- Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, 49 Arthur St., Yonkers, N. Y. 1880.
- Prof. John Adams Scott, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. (1958 Sheridan Rd.). 1898.
- Prof. Henry S. Scribner, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1889.
- \* Prof. Colbert Searles, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 40). 1901.
- Prof. Helen M. Searles, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. 1893.
- Charles D. Seely, State Normal School, Brockport, N. Y. 1888.
- Prof. William Tunstall Semple, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O. 1910.
- \* Prof. Henry Senger, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (1429 Spruce St.). 1900.
- \* S. S. Seward, Jr., Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 771). 1902.
- Joseph Alden Shaw, 38 Monadnock Road, Worcester, Mass. 1876.
- Dr. T. Leslie Shear, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (468 Riverside Drive). 1906.
- \* Prof. W. A. Shedd, Palo Alto, Cal. 1911.
- Prof. Edward S. Sheldon, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (11 Francis Ave.). 1881.
- Miss Emily L. Shields, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 1909.
- Prof. F. W. Shipley, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 1900.

Prof. Paul Shorey, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1887.  
 Prof. Grant Showerman, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1900.  
 \* Prof. Thomas K. Sidey, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1914.  
 Prof. E. G. Sihler, New York University, University Heights, New York, N. Y. 1876.  
 Prof. Kenneth C. M. Sills, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 1906.  
 \* Miss Caroline Bates Singleton, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1912.  
 Prof. Charles F. Sitterly, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. 1902.  
 \* Prof. Macy M. Skinner, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1906.  
 Prof. Moses Stephen Slaughter, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1887.  
 Prof. Charles N. Smiley, Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. 1907.  
 Prof. Charles Forster Smith, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece. 1883.  
 Prof. Charles S. Smith, George Washington University, Washington, D. C. 1895.  
 G. Oswald Smith, University College, Toronto, Can. 1908.  
 Prof. Harry de Forest Smith, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. 1899.  
 † Prof. Josiah R. Smith, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. (120 13th Ave.). 1885.  
 Dr. Kendall Kerfoot Smith, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1910.  
 Prof. Kirby Flower Smith, American Academy, Rome, Italy (Villa Aurelia). 1897.  
 \* Prof. Stanley Smith, Reed College, Portland, Ore. 1913.  
 \* Dr. George A. Smithson, 2319 College Ave., Berkeley, Cal. 1913.  
 Prof. Herbert Weir Smyth, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (15 Elmwood Ave.). 1886.  
 Dr. Aristogeiton M. Soho, Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md. 1909.  
 \* Alfred Solomon, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1912.  
 Prof. Edward H. Spieker, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (915 Edmondson Ave.). 1884.  
 Dr. Sidney G. Stacey, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (177 Woodruff Ave.). 1901.  
 \* Prof. J. J. Stahl, Reed College, Portland, Ore. 1914.  
 Prof. Wallace N. Stearns, Fargo College, Fargo, N. D. 1907.  
 Prof. R. B. Steele, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. (101 24th Ave. S.). 1893.  
 \* W. Steinbrunn, 2219 Union St., Berkeley, Cal. 1913.  
 \* Prof. R. T. Stephenson, University of the Pacific, San José, Cal. 1910.  
 Prof. James Sterenberg, Olivet College, Olivet, Mich. 1910.  
 † Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (2 South Ave.). 1885.  
 Prof. Manson A. Stewart, Yankton College, Yankton, S. D. 1909.  
 \* R. O. Stidston, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1913.  
 Prof. Francis H. Stoddard, New York University, University Heights, New York, N. Y. 1890.  
 Prof. Robert Strickler, Davis-Elkins College, Elkins, W. Va. 1911.  
 Prof. Duane Reed Stuart, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1901.  
 Prof. Edgar Howard Sturtevant, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1901.  
 Prof. William F. Swahlen, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. 1904.  
 Dr. Mary Hamilton Swindler, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 1912.  
 Prof. Rollin Harvelle Tanner, Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. 1911.

† Died 15 February, 1914.

‡ Died 16 June, 1914.

Miss Helen H. Tanzer, Hunter College, New York, N. Y. 1910.  
Prof. Frank B. Tarbell, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1882.  
Eugene Tavenner, Normal School, Murfreesboro, Tenn. 1912.  
Dr. Lily Ross Taylor, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1912.  
Prof. Glanville Terrell, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 1898.  
Everett E. Thompson, American Book Co., New York, N. Y. 1914.  
\* Reuben C. Thompson, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. 1908.  
Prof. William E. Thompson, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. 1877.  
Prof. Willmot Haines Thompson, Jr., Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S. 1909.  
\* Prof. David Thomson, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1902.  
Prof. George R. Throop, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 1907.  
Dr. Charles H. Thurber, 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 1901.  
Prof. FitzGerald Tisdall, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.  
1889.  
Prof. Henry A. Todd, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1887.  
Prof. Herbert Cushing Tolman, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. 1889.  
Prof. Frank Butler Trotter, University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va. 1913.  
Prof. J. A. Tufts, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1898.  
Prof. B. L. Ullman, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1910.  
\* Prof. George W. Umphrey, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1914.  
Mrs. Josephine Stary Valentine, Orienta Ave., Belle Harbor, L. I., N. Y. 1899.  
Prof. Harry Brown Van Deventer, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1907.  
Dr. Henry B. Van Hoesen, Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Cleve-  
land, O. 1909.  
Prof. LaRue Van Hook, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
1905.  
Addison Van Name, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (121 High St.). 1869.  
Miss Susan E. Van Wert, Hunter High School, New York, N. Y. (93d St. and  
Amsterdam Ave.). 1914.  
\* Francesco Ventresca, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash. 1912.  
Prof. N. P. Vlachos, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. 1903.  
Prof. Frank Vogel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. 1904.  
Dr. Anthony Pelzer Wagener, 6 Green St., Charleston, S. C. 1911.  
Dr. W. H. Wait, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1893.  
Miss Mary V. Waite, Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 1908.  
Dr. Margaret C. Waites, 409 South 1st St., Rockford, Ill. 1910.  
Dr. John W. H. Walden, 7 Irving Terrace, Cambridge, Mass. 1889.  
Prof. Arthur T. Walker, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. 1895.  
Prof. Alice Walton, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 1894.  
\* Prof. W. D. Ward, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal. 1912.  
Dr. Edwin G. Warner, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. (56 Montgomery  
Place). 1897.  
Andrew McCorrie Warren, care of Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London.  
1892.  
\* Prof. Oliver M. Washburn, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (Faculty  
Club). 1908.  
Prof. William E. Waters, New York University, University Heights, N. Y. 1885.  
\* Prof. John C. Watson, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. 1902.

Prof. Robert Henning Webb, University of Virginia, University, Va. 1909.  
 \* Prof. H. J. Weber, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1913.  
 Dr. Helen L. Webster, National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C. 1890.  
 Prof. Raymond Weeks, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1902.  
 \* P. E. Weithaase, 2240 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Cal. 1913.  
 Prof. Charles Heald Weller, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. 1903.  
 Prof. J. H. Westcott, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1891.  
 Prof. Monroe Nichols Wetmore, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1906.  
 Prof. Arthur L. Wheeler, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 1899.  
 \* Pres. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1879.  
 Prof. James R. Wheeler, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1885.  
 Prof. George Meason Whicher, Hunter College, New York, N. Y. 1891.  
 Dr. Andrew C. White, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (424 Dryden Road).  
 1886.  
 Prof. John Williams White, 18 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 1874.  
 Prof. Raymond H. White, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. 1911.  
 Miss Mabel K. Whiteside, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, College Park, Va.  
 1906.  
 \* Prof. Edward A. Wicher, San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo,  
 Cal. 1906.  
 Prof. Alexander M. Wilcox, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. 1884.  
 Prof. Henry D. Wild, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1898.  
 Charles R. Williams, Indianapolis, Ind. (1005 N. Meridian St.). 1887.  
 Prof. George A. Williams, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich. (136 Thompson  
 St.). 1891.  
 Prof. Mary G. Williams, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. 1899.  
 E. R. B. Willis, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 1914.  
 Dr. Gwendolen B. Willis, Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis. 1906.  
 Prof. Thomas J. Wilson, Jr., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.  
 1914.  
 Prof. John Garrett Winter, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1906.  
 Prof. Boyd Ashby Wise, Stephens City, Va. 1909.  
 \* Thomas Withers, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1914.  
 Prof. Francis A. Wood, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1913.  
 Prof. Henry Wood, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1884.  
 Prof. Willis Patten Woodman, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1901.  
 Prof. Frank E. Woodruff, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 1887.  
 Prof. Ellsworth David Wright, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. 1898.  
 Dr. F. Warren Wright, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. 1910.  
 Prof. Henry P. Wright, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (128 York St.). 1883.  
 \* Dr. F. A. Wyneken, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal.  
 1913.  
 Prof. Herbert H. Yeames, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1906.  
 Prof. Clarence H. Young, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (312 West 88th St.).  
 1890.  
 Mrs. Richard Mortimer Young, National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C.  
 1906.

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New York, N. Y.: Library of the College of the City of New York.  
New York, N. Y.: Union Theological Seminary Library.  
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Philadelphia, Pa.: American Philosophical Society.  
Philadelphia, Pa.: The Library Company of Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, Pa.: The Mercantile Library.

Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania Library.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.: Carnegie Library.  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: Vassar College Library.  
Providence, R. I.: Brown University Library.  
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester University Library.  
Stanford University, Cal.: Leland Stanford Jr. University Library.  
Tokio, Japan: Library of the Imperial University.  
Toronto, Can.: University of Toronto Library.  
Tufts College, Mass.: Tufts College Library.  
University of Virginia, Va.: University Library.  
Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Library.  
Washington, D. C.: Library of the Catholic University of America.  
Washington, D. C.: United States Bureau of Education.  
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Worcester, Mass.: Free Public Library.

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Philological Society, London.  
Society of Biblical Archæology, London.  
Indian Office Library, London.  
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University of Upsala, Sweden.  
Stadsbiblioteket, Göteborg, Sweden.  
Russian Imperial Academy, St. Petersburg.  
Austrian Imperial Academy, Vienna.  
Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna.  
Biblioteca Nazionale, Florence.

Reale Accademia delle Scienze, Turin.  
Société Asiatique, Paris.  
Athénée Oriental, Louvain, Belgium.  
Curatorium of the University, Leyden, Holland.  
Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia, Java.  
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.  
Royal Saxon Academy of Sciences, Leipsic.  
Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, Munich.  
Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, Halle.  
Library of the University of Bonn.  
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Library of the University of Jena.  
Library of the University of Königsberg.  
Library of the University of Leipsic.  
Library of the University of Toulouse.  
Library of the University of Tübingen.  
Imperial Ottoman Museum, Constantinople.

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TO THE FOLLOWING JOURNALS THE TRANSACTIONS ARE ANNUALLY SENT, GRATIS  
OR BY EXCHANGE

The Nation.  
Journal of the American Oriental Society.  
Publications of the Modern Language Association of America.  
Classical Philology.  
Modern Philology.  
Athenæum, London.  
Classical Review, London.  
Revue Critique, 28 Rue Bonaparte, Paris.  
Revue de Philologie, Paris (Adrien Krebs, 11 Rue de Lille).  
Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique, à la Sorbonne, Paris.  
Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift, Berlin.  
Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie, Berlin.  
Deutsche Litteraturzeitung, Berlin.  
Literarisches Centralblatt, Leipsic.  
Indogermanische Forschungen, Strassburg (K. J. Trübner).  
Musée Belge, Liège, Belgium (Prof. Waltzing, 9 Rue du Parc).  
Zeitschrift für die österr. Gymnasien, Vienna (Prof. J. Golling, Maximilians-Gymnasium).  
Rivista di Filologia, Turin (Ermanno Loescher).  
Bollettino di Filologia Classica, Via Vittorio Amadeo ii, Turin.  
La Cultura, Rome, Via dei Sediari 16A.  
Biblioteca delle Scuole Italiane, Naples (Dr. A. G. Amatucci, Corso Umberto I, 106).

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[Total (696 + 60 + 46 + 21) = 823]

CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION<sup>1</sup>

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ARTICLE I.—NAME AND OBJECT

1. This Society shall be known as "The American Philological Association."
2. Its object shall be the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge.

ARTICLE II.—OFFICERS

1. The officers shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Curator, and a Treasurer.
2. There shall be an Executive Committee of ten, composed of the above officers and five other members of the Association.
3. All the above officers shall be elected at the last session of each annual meeting.
4. An Assistant Secretary, and an Assistant Treasurer, may be elected at the first session of each annual meeting, on the nomination of the Secretary and the Treasurer respectively.

ARTICLE III.—MEETINGS

1. There shall be an annual meeting of the Association in the city of New York, or at such other place as at a preceding annual meeting shall be determined upon.
2. At the annual meeting, the Executive Committee shall present an annual report of the progress of the Association.
3. The general arrangements of the proceedings of the annual meeting shall be directed by the Executive Committee.
4. Special meetings may be held at the call of the Executive Committee, when and where they may decide.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERS

1. Any lover of philological studies may become a member of the Association by a vote of the Executive Committee and the payment of five dollars as initiation fee, which initiation fee shall be considered the first regular annual fee.

<sup>1</sup> As amended December 28, 1907.

2. There shall be an annual fee of three dollars from each member, failure in payment of which for two years shall *ipso facto* cause the membership to cease.
3. Any person may become a life member of the Association by the payment of fifty dollars to its treasury, and by vote of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.—SUNDRIES

1. All papers intended to be read before the Association must be submitted to the Executive Committee before reading, and their decision regarding such papers shall be final.
2. Publications of the Association, of whatever kind, shall be made only under the authorization of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.—AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this Constitution may be made by a vote of two-thirds of those present at any regular meeting subsequent to that in which they have been proposed.

## ADMINISTRATIVE RESOLUTIONS

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CERTAIN matters of administration not specifically provided for in the Constitution have been determined from time to time by special votes of the Association, or of its Executive Committee. The more important of these actions still in force are as follows:—

1. WINTER MEETINGS. On September 19, 1904, the Association, which had been accustomed to hold its annual meetings in the month of July, voted, "That, by way of experiment, the next two meetings of the Association be held during Convocation Week in 1905 and 1906" (*PROCEEDINGS*, XXXV, li). At the second of the annual meetings under this vote, held at Washington, January 2-4, 1907, it was voted "That until further notice the Association continue the practice of a winter meeting, to be held between Christmas and New Year's, if possible in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of America" (XXXVII, xi). This action was further confirmed at the Baltimore meeting, December 30, 1909 (XL, xii).

2. NOMINATING COMMITTEE. On July 8, 1903, the Association, in session at New Haven, voted to establish a permanent Nominating Committee of five members, one of whom retires each year after five years of service, and is replaced by a successor named by the President of the Association. In accordance with the terms of the vote in question the standing Committee on Nominations was confirmed by the Association at the Toronto meeting (XXXIV, xix, xlvi; XXXIX, xii). The present membership of the Committee is as follows:—

Professor Charles Edwin Bennett.  
Professor Charles Forster Smith.  
Professor Paul Shorey.  
Professor Edward D. Perry.  
Professor John Carew Rolfe.

3. PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST. On July 5, 1900, the Association, in session at Madison, accepted the recommendation of the Executive Committee defining the terms of affiliation between the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast and the American Philological Association (XXXI, xxix; cf. XXXII, lxxii).

4. SALARY OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER. In July, 1901, the Executive Committee fixed the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer at \$300, to include any outlay for clerical assistance (XXXII, lxxii).

5. PUBLISHING CONTRACT. The contract with Messrs. Ginn & Co. has been renewed July 1, 1911, by authority of the Executive Committee, on the same terms (XXXII, lxxii).

6. VETERAN MEMBERS. On December 29, 1911, the Executive Committee voted that it be the practice of the Committee to relieve from the payment of further dues members of thirty-five years standing, who have reached the age of sixty-five.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION

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THE annually published PROCEEDINGS of the American Philological Association contain, in their present form, the programme and minutes of the annual meeting, brief abstracts of papers read, reports upon the progress of the Association, and lists of its officers and members.

The annually published TRANSACTIONS give the full text of such articles as the Executive Committee decides to publish. The PROCEEDINGS are bound with them.

For the contents of Volumes I-XXXIV inclusive, see Volume XXXIV, pp. cxliii ff.

The contents of the last ten volumes are as follows:—

### **1904. — Volume XXXV**

Ferguson, W. S.: Historical value of the twelfth chapter of Plutarch's Life of Pericles.

Botsford, G. W.: On the distinction between *Comitia* and *Concilium*.

Radford, R. S.: Studies in Latin accent and metric.

Johnson, C. W. L.: The *Accentus* of the ancient Latin grammarians.

Bolling, G. M.: The Cāntikalpa of the Atharva-Veda.

Rand, E. K.: Notes on Ovid.

Goebel, J.: The etymology of Mephistopheles.

Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

Proceedings of the fifth and sixth annual meetings of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1903, 1904.

### **1905. — Volume XXXVI**

Sanders, H. A.: The Oxyrhynchus epitome of Livy and Reinhold's lost chronicon.

Meader, C. L.: Types of sentence structure in Latin prose writers.

Stuart, D. R.: The reputed influence of the *dies natalis* in determining the inscription of restored temples.

Bennett, C. E.: The ablative of association.

Harkness, A. G.: The relation of accent to elision in Latin verse.

Bassett, S. E.: Notes on the bucolic diaeresis.

Watson, J. C.: Donatus's version of the Terence *didascaliae*.

Radford, R. S.: Plautine synizesis.  
 Kelsey, F. W.: The title of Caesar's work.  
 Proceedings of the thirty-seventh annual meeting, Ithaca, N. Y., 1905.  
 Proceedings of the seventh annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1905.

**1906.—Volume XXXVII**

Fay, E. W.: Latin word-studies.  
 Perrin, B.: The death of Alcibiades.  
 Kent, R. G.: The time element in the Greek drama.  
 Harry, J. E.: The perfect forms in later Greek.  
 Anderson, A. R.: *Ei*-readings in the MSS. of Plautus.  
 Hopkins, E. W.: The Vedic dative reconsidered.  
 McDaniel, W. B.: Some passages concerning ball-games.  
 Murray, A. T.: The bucolic idylls of Theocritus.  
 Harkness, A. G.: Pause-elision and hiatus in Plautus and Terence.  
 Cary, E.: Codex Γ of Aristophanes.  
 Proceedings of the thirty-eighth annual meeting, Washington, D.C., 1907.  
 Proceedings of the eighth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, Berkeley, 1906.  
 Appendix—Report on the New Phonetic Alphabet.

**1907.—Volume XXXVIII**

Pease, A. S.: Notes on stoning among the Greeks and Romans.  
 Bradley, C. B.: Indications of a consonant-shift in Siamese.  
 Martin, E. W.: *Ruscinia*.  
 Van Hook, L. R.: Criticism of Photius on the Attic orators.  
 Abbott, F. F.: The theatre as a factor in Roman politics.  
 Shorey, P.: Choriambic dimeter.  
 Manly, J. M.: A knight ther was.  
 Moore, C. H.: Oriental cults in Gaul.  
 Proceedings of the thirty-ninth annual meeting, Chicago, Ill., 1907.  
 Proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, Stanford University, 1907.

**1908.—Volume XXXIX**

Spiker, E. H.: Dactyl after initial trochee in Greek lyric verse.  
 Laing, G. J.: Roman milestones and the *capita viarum*.  
 Bonner, C.: Notes on a certain use of the reed.  
 Oldfather, W. A.: Livy i, 26 and the *supplicium de more maiorum*.  
 Hadzsits, G. D.: Worship and prayer among the Epicureans.  
 Anderson, W. B.: Contributions to the study of the ninth book of Livy.  
 Hempl, G.: Linguistic and ethnographic status of the Burgundians.  
 Miller, C. W. E.: On  $\tau\delta\ \delta\acute{e}$  = whereas.  
 Proceedings of the fortieth annual meeting, Toronto, Can., 1908.  
 Proceedings of the tenth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1908.

**1909.—Volume XL**

Heidel, W. A.: The *Διαρροι θγκοι* of Heraclides and Asclepiades.  
Michelson, T. : The etymology of Sanskrit *punya*.  
Foster, B. O.: Euphonic embellishments in the verse of Propertius.  
Husband, R. W.: Race mixture in early Rome.  
Hewitt, J. W.: The major restrictions on access to Greek temples.  
Olivant, S. G.: An interpretation of *Ranae*, 788–790.  
Anderson, A. R.: Some questions of Plautine pronunciation.  
Flickinger, R. C.: *Scaenica*.  
Fiske, G. C.: Lucilius and Persius.  
Mustard, W. P.: On the *Elegques* of Baptista Mantuanus.  
Shorey, P.: *Φύσις, μελέτη, ἐπιστήμη*.

Proceedings of the forty-first annual meeting, Baltimore, Md., 1909.

Proceedings of the eleventh annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1909.

Appendix — Index to volumes XXXI—XL.

**1910.—Volume XLI**

Kent, R. G.: The etymology of Latin *miles*.  
Hutton, M.: Notes on Herodotus and Thucydides.  
Husband, R. W.: The diphthong *-ui* in Latin.  
Fay, E. W.: A word miscellany.  
Adams, C. D.: Notes on the peace of Philocrates.  
Macurdy, G. H.: Influence of Plato's eschatological myths in Revelation and Enoch.  
Goodell, T. D.: Structural variety in Attic tragedy.  
Hewitt, J. W.: The necessity of ritual purification after justifiable homicide.  
Knapp, C.: Notes on *etiam* in Plautus.  
Shipley, F. W.: Dactylic words in the rhythmic prose of Cicero.  
McWhorter, A. W.: The so-called deliberative type of question (*τι ποιήσω;*).  
Whicher, G. M.: On Latin *adulare*.  
Bonner, C.: Dionysiac magic and the Greek land of Cockaigne.

Proceedings of the forty-second annual meeting, Providence, R. I., 1910.

Proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1910.

Appendix — Report of the commission on college entrance requirements in Latin.

**1911.—Volume XLII**

Bradley, C. B.: *Shall* and *will*—an historical study.  
Hutton, M.: The mind of Herodotus.  
Sturtevant, E. H.: Notes on the character of Greek and Latin accent.  
Hyde, W. W.: Greek literary notices of Olympic victor monuments outside Olympia.  
Kent, R. G.: Latin *mille* and certain other numerals.  
Saunders, C.: Altars on the Roman comic stage.

Oldfather, W. A. : New manuscript material for the study of Avianus.  
 Dickerman, S. O. : Some stock illustrations of animal intelligence in Greek psychology.  
 Miller, C. W. E. :  $\tau\delta\delta\epsilon$  in Lucian.  
 Pease, A. S. : Fragments of a Latin manuscript in the library of the University of Illinois.  
 Scott, C. P. G. : *Bogus* and his crew.  
 Proceedings of the forty-third annual meeting, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1911.  
 Proceedings of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1911.

### **1912.—Volume XLIII**

Adams, C. D. : Are the political "speeches" of Demosthenes to be regarded as political pamphlets?  
 Bradley, C. B. : The proximate source of the Siamese alphabet.  
 Kent, R. G. : Dissimilative writings for *ii* and *iii* in Latin.  
 Sturtevant, E. H. : The pronunciation of *cui* and *huc*.  
 McDaniel, W. B. : The Ferentium of Horace.  
 Macurdy, G. H. : The origin of a Herodotean tale.  
 English, R. B. : Parmenides' indebtedness to the Pythagoreans.  
 Hewitt, J. W. : On the development of the thank-offering among the Greeks.  
 Prentice, W. K. : Officials charged with the conduct of public works in Roman and Byzantine Syria.  
 Knapp, C. : Horace, *Epistles*, II, 1, 139 ff. and Livy, VII, 2.  
 Baker, W. W. : Some of the less known MSS. of Xenophon's *Memorabilia*.  
 Meader, C. L. : The development of copulative verbs in the Indo-European languages.  
 Proceedings of the forty-fourth annual meeting, Washington, D.C., 1912.  
 Proceedings of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1912.

### **1913.—Volume XLIV**

Steele, R. B. : The passive periphrastic in Latin.  
 Kent, R. G. : The etymological meaning of *pomerium*.  
 Pease, A. S. : The conclusion of Cicero's *de Natura Deorum*.  
 Van Hoesen, H. B. : Abbreviations in Latin papyri.  
 Anderson, A. R. : Repudiative questions in Greek drama, and in Plautus and Terence.  
 Allinson, F. G. : Some passages in Menander.  
 Fahnestock, E., and Peaks, M. B. : A vulgar Latin origin for Spanish *padres* meaning 'father and mother.'  
 Saunders, C. : The site of dramatic performances at Rome in the times of Plautus and Terence.  
 Sturtevant, E. H. : The genitive and dative singular of the Latin pronominal declension.

Fay, E. W.: Pada endings and pada suffixes.  
 Elmore, J.: The Greek *cautio* in Cicero, *Fam.* vii, 18, 1.  
 Oliphant, S. G.; The story of the strix: ancient.  
 Robinson, D. N.: A study of the social position of the devotees of the oriental cults in the western world.  
 English, R. B.: Heraclitus and the soul.  
 Hempl, G.: The Old Doric of the Tell el Amarna texts.  
 Lockwood, D. P.: The plot of the *Querolus* and the folk-tales of disguised treasure.  
 Bonner, C.: The sacred bond.  
 Proceedings of the forty-fifth annual meeting, Cambridge, Mass., 1913.  
 Proceedings of the April meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, Berkeley, Cal., and of the fifteenth annual meeting, San Francisco, 1913.

The Proceedings of the American Philological Association are distributed gratis upon application to the Secretary or to the Publishers until they are out of print.

Fifty separate copies of articles printed in the Transactions, twenty of articles printed in the Proceedings, are given to the authors for distribution. Additional copies will be furnished at cost.

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" 1872 " " III	" " 1894 " " xxv
" 1873 " " IV	" " 1895 " " xxvi
" 1874 " " V	" " 1896 " " xxvii
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